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ACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUCHAREST

LD141356 Prague CTK in English 1310 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest Oct 14 (CTK correspondent) -- A session of foreign ministers from the Warsaw Treaty member states opened here today to deal with the situation in Europe and the world and the implementation of agreements concluded at their previous session in Warsaw.

The session is attended by Bulgarian First Deputy Foreign Minister Mariy Ivanov and Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovakia, Peter Varkonyi, Hungary, Oskar Fischer, GDR, Marian Orzechowski, Poland, Ioan Totu, Romania, and Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet Union.

Hear Shevardnadze

LD141935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The committee of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers opened its meeting in Bucharest today. The participants in the meeting are paying uppermost attention to the issues of feverish armament and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the efforts of the Warsaw Pact member state to implement the program on reducing the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe contained in the Budapest appeal, and the tasks of improving the situation in the world, including international economic relations.

The meeting in Bucharest today was informed by Eduard Shevardnadze about the course and the results of the Reykjavik meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President. In the exchange of views the ministers of the allied countries expressed the full support for the constructive stance of the USSR at the Reykjavik meeting and highly praised the complex of important and far-reaching Soviet initiative that open real prospects of halting feverish armament and removing the nuclear threat. It was emphasized that the U.S. Administration must give up its obstructive stance and start to seek mutually acceptable solutions to the key problems of war and peace. The historic opportunity which has been created thanks to the courageous and responsible course taken by the USSR must not be wasted.

The participants in the Bucharest meeting said they will continue to actively work for a halt to the feverish nuclear armament and for the creation of general system of international security and peace.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU142035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/10/1986 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, gave a dinner on October 14 for the representatives to the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participant states.

The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, ministers, executives of the Foreign Ministry, other officials.

Participating were the ministers of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, the German Democratic Republic -- Oskar Fischer, the Polish People's Republic -- Marian Orzechowski, the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Ioan Totu, the Hungarian People's Republic -- Peter Varkonyi, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- E. A. Shevardnadze, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Romanian prime minister addressed to the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, in behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership and government best greetings and wishes of success in the proceedings of the meeting. The Romanian prime minister toasted to the health of the party and state leaders of the represented countries, to the development of the fruitful collaboration, solidarity and friendship between the parties, countries and peoples represented to the meeting, to a world of peace, free of weapons and wars, to the health of all those present.

In behalf of the participants, E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, to Romania's party and state leadership thanks for the warmth and hospitality extended to them, for the conditions provided for the successful unfolding of the meeting. The speaker also toasted to the friendship and collaboration among the parties and peoples represented at the meeting, to the happiness and prosperity of the Romanian people, to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the other party and state leaders of the represented countries, of all those present.

The dinner proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Meeting Concludes

LD151027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (TASS) -- The session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, ended its work here today. Issues related to the situation in Europe and in the world in the context of the struggle for halting the arms race and for disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and for normalizing the international situation, were examined.

A joint communique has been adopted. It is being published separately.

On the same day, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Reykjavik Talks Assessed

LD141459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (ADN) -- A meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states was held in Bucharest today.

Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, gave a briefing on the course and the results of the Reykjavik meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The ministers of the allied socialist states fully and wholly supported the USSR's constructive position at the meeting, and highly praised the comprehensive, major and far-reaching Soviet initiatives which opened up the real perspective of reigning in the arms race and removing the nuclear threat. The necessity of the U.S. Administration giving up its obstructionist position in order to tread the path of searching for mutually acceptable solutions to the key questions of war and peace was emphasized. The historical opportunity which was created thanks to the courageous and responsible actions of the Soviet Union must not be wasted.

The participants at the meeting expressed their resolve to continue the active struggle for an end to the nuclear arms race, and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and of peace.

CULTURAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES MEET JARUZELSKI

LD102231 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 10: PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received heads of delegations to the 13th conference of culture ministers of socialist countries, held here October 6-10.

The host of the conference, Minister of Culture and Arts Aleksander Krawczuk informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about the course and results of the conference which was a platform of exchange of experiences designed to transform key resolutions into concrete tasks and to define ways of their realization.

At the end of the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed cordial greetings to all artists, activists and creators of culture in the socialist countries, whose talents serve the idea of bringing nations closer together and the struggle for world peace and social progress. The meeting was attended by PUWP CC Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych. Present were ambassadors of the countries-participants in the conference.

SOCIALIST TV OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD091413 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today participants in the international meeting of chairmen of auditing commissions of trade union centers from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the USSR. They talked about the deliberations of the meeting, which was dedicated to an exchange of experiences in controling purposeful and economic utilization of finances in the investment activity of trade unions of the socialist countries. Karel Hoffmann stressed the belief that the meeting contributes toward improving the quality of the auditing commission's activity and toward developing mutual cooperation.

AWP PAPER COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

AU141349 Tirana ATA in English 1106 GMT 14 Oct 86

["The Failure and Real Character of the Summit of Reykjavik -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- The whole of the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda machine hurried to report that the two-day intensive talks and the summit between the leaders of the two superpowers, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, ended the failure, Shahan Murati writes in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

It should be said since the very beginning that the summits between the two superpowers, despite of what they have reached and declared, have always been a bluff regarding the pretension publicly declared that "they are organised to the good of peace and people." The fuss being made now on the "failure" of Reyjkavik has as its objective the spread of the psychosis according to which the world depends on the relations between the superpowers and peace and security are the only [as received] product of the agreements and talks between them. The agreements that the two superpowers reach and may reach can never be identified with peace and disarmament or with the aspirations and interests of the peoples. The world wins nothing if the American-Soviet attemts advance or are restrained. The military agreements between the two superpowers are a contemporary adjustment to find out a more or less equilibrium acceptable for the levels and kinds of armaments, in order not to allow the military supremacy of the one or the other side.

The great fuss on the "failure" aims at the same time, the newspaper stresses, to pass in silence the secret efforts of the two superpowers on questions belonging to the other peoples and countries. The "optimism" expressed even after the formal failure of the Reykjavik summit, by Reagan and Gorbachev on the perspective of the American-Soviet relations lies not only in the fact that these talks will continue in the future too, but also in the fact that talks and decisions that affect directly the interests of the peoples are made and held in Reykjavik.

The Reykjavik summit was described by Washington and Moscow as a "preparatory meeting". This too was a bluff, because it is common knowledge that the respective foreign ministries deal with the preparations for talks of the highest ranking levels. Through the "preparatory character", the newspaper concludes, the United States and the Soviet Union justify the complete lack of its information and the secrecy and dangerous character of the American-Soviet bargains in the high level. The Reykjavik summit had the same objectives and content as all other summits between the two superpowers, the objective of dividing and preserving the zones of influence between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Therefore, the peoples have no illusion about them and denounce them powerfully.

LEADERS ATTEND FOREIGN RELATIONS SYMPOSIUM

AU141426 Tirana ATA in English 1022 GMT 14 Oct 86

["Scientific Session 'Hegemonic Policy of the Superpowers and the Stand of the PLA In the Light of the Book by Comrade Enver Hoxha The Superpowers'" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- In the content of the Week of Enver, 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, the Institute of the Study of International Relations organised on October 13 in one of the halls of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the capital the scientific session on the topic: "The Hegemonic Policy of the Superpowers and the Stand of the PLA in the Light of the Book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "The Superpowers.

Attending were scholarly, working people of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leading cadres and reporters of the central press organs, the Albanian Telegraphic Agency and radio-television and other invitees.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist Leninist Studies, Nexhmije Hoxha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and other comrades.

The scientific session was declared open by the member of the Central Committee of the party and director of the Institute of Study of International Relations, Prof. Sofokli Lazri. [passage omitted]

Then papers and reports were held on the topics: "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Indispensability of Uncompromising War Against the Superpowers", "The Soviet-American Confrontation and the Objectives of the Foreign Policy of Gorbachev", "Reagan and the American Policy in the Present International Relations", :The Superpowers -- the Main Danger of the War and Demogogy on Disarmament", "The Present Reality and the Questions of the Security in Europe", "The Mediterranean and the Balkans in the Plans and Aims of the Superpowrs", "The Debates and Technological Monopoly -- Means of the Present Neocolonialist Policy".

TRADE PROTOCAL FOR 1987 SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU111820 Tirana ATA in English 1059 GMT 11 Oct 86

["Protocol on the Exchange of Goods and Payments Between Albania and Bulgaria Signed" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- The trade talks between the delegation of the PSR of Albania led by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and the governmnt trade delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marin Marinov concluded in Tirana yesterday and the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the Poeple's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of foreign Trade Marin Marinov.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations as well as the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the PR of Bulgaria in Tirana, Yordan Iliev.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of bulgaria electric power, iron nickel, bitumen, confections [as received] copper wires, agricultural products, etc., and will import machineries and equipment, semi-finished products of ferrous metallurgy, steel tubes, tyres, products of chemical industry, etc.

Upon its stay in our country the Bulgarian Government trade delegation led by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marin Marinov was received by the minsiter of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. At the meeting opinions were exchanged on the concrete possibilities existing to extend the volume of trade between the two countries in fields of mutual interests.

FORMER DEPUTY MINISTER 'OBSTRUCTS' REFORMS

AU101221 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 8 Oct 86 p 2

[Georgi Tabuev article: "The Council of Ministers Says Yes, but the Director General Says No"]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers says yes, but the director general says no -- this is how we can paraphrase the old proverb about the boss who says yes and the servant who says no. The Council of Ministers is doing everything within its power to enable the new Information Center for Technology Transfer to assume its normal functions and to accomplish its important tasks. Engineer Pantyu Karapantev, however, is doing everything within his power to obstruct this decision...

It may sound exaggerated and incredible, but it is true...

The Information Center for Technology Transfer is a result of Instruction No. 6, issued by the Council of Ministers Bureau on 21 March 1986, on the reorganization of existing economic trusts and combines and on the establishment of new ones. This decision is directly linked to the new reorganization of economic activities. [passage omitted]

However, Engineer Pantyu Karapantev, director general of the Central Machine Building Institute, did not agree with this instruction. Why? Because it was not coordinated with...him. How could they deprive him of part of his responsibilities and undermine his authority in this manner, without asking him about his opinion? How could they transfer this authority to Bogdan Ugurchin, a young engineer, who had been his subordinate until recently and who owed him his job? The director general thinks: "Tomorrow they may deprive me of all my responsibilities," and he launches himself into a meaningless struggle, which obstructs the work of both his own institute and of the new center as well.

Thirteen days following the release of the Council of Ministers Bureau instruction, engineer Pantyu Karapantev sent a memorandum objecting to the fact that the "Informa" machine building information center and the "Kvalima" branch training center no longer come under the jursidiction of the Central Machine Building Institute. This memorandum is an example of departmental thinking and protection of departmental interests. This is why it did not produce any results. There is even more: It was followed by a series of documents issued by the Council of Ministers, the Economic Council, the State Planning Commission, and the State Committee for Research and Technology, which unmistakably show that there will be no return to the past!

The new Information Center for Technology Transfer is entrusted with ever expanding tasks of nationwide importance.

Engineer Patyu Karapantev, however, is obstructing this useful work. He refused to sign a protocol on the separation of the "Informa" information center from the Central Machine Building Institute as of 1 July 1986. He did not consent to transfer the assets and liabilities of this center to the newly created Information Center for Technological Transfer; he did not agree to submit a capital investments limit and to transfer the payroll together with the "Workers Wages" fund to the new center. In other words, he failed to implement Article 2, Item 20 of Instruction Number 6 issued by the Council of Ministers Bureau! [passage omitted]

This is how, as a result of the director general's meaningless struggle, which obstructs progress and development, it became necessary for the Council of Ministers to issue two instructions, signed by Stoyan Markov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 28 and 29 August. [passage omitted]

Nevertheless, engineer Pantyu Karapantev did not agree with these instructions.... He not only failed to implement them within schedule, but has no intention whatsoever carrying them out.

In the meantime, the tasks of the new Information Center for Technology Transfer are constantly increasing. In view of the increased responsibilities of this center pertaining to scientific-technical progress, the Council of Ministers Bureau (in accordance with Decision No 180 of 16 September 1986) promoted the center to the position of a "first category combine." The director general reacted to this decision as to a personal offense. He considered it as directly affecting his prestige. Naturally, he did not agree with it either...

I will not bother to tell you how much effort and time I had to invest in order to meet engineer Karapantev. He was always too busy to receive a journalist. When I was finally admitted to his office, he just ordered:

"You will not write anything!"

"Whether I write or not depends on my editorial board."

"In such case, I will not tell you anything. Take your notebook and pencil away!"

"Nevertheless, I am obliged to listen to you. There is a law about the press..."

"I will tell you my opinion, but you will not write it down, and as to publishing it in the newspaper, there is no question about it!"

I was silently watching him. He was a tired and rather nervous man, perhaps because his opinions had not been accepted. As a former deputy minister of machine building and long-time director general of the Machine Building Institute, he was presumably well informed about the structure and cadre nomenklatura existing in our country. This is what he said:

"You are asking why I did not fulfill the instruction of the Council of Ministers Bureau? Why did I refuse to implement Comrade Stoyan Markov's instructions? It is because the Council of Ministers has been mislead. Its instruction is in contradiction to the economic mechanism and to the regulations on economic activities. I am the founder of the Machine Building Institute. It is I who created "Informa." It has been in existance for as long as 25 years...They cannot do this. Why should the Information Center for Technology Transfer be granted the status of a first category combine? As things go, my institute may become entirely subordinate to the center"...

While listening to him I felt sorry this leader, who has certain merits but who is unprepared for the beginning innovation. In the reogranization process he is paying more attention to himself than to the new trends.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA -- By decreee of the State Council Boyan Mikhaylov Yordanov is relieved from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Angola. Kamen Stamenkov Ivchev is appointed the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

PRAGUE ON REAGAN SPEECH, CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

LD142113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] President of the United States Ronald Reagan yesterday evening spoke about the results of the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our permanent New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky reports:

[Begin recording] The propaganda staff of the White House tried its best to polish President Reagan's speech in which he explained to the U.S. public why the Reykjavik meeting did not bring the expected progress in the talks about reducing the nuclear threat. It was not an easy task, as the course of the meeting showed clearly that the path to very substantial agreements is blocked by the U.S. program to militarize space and by the unyielding way in which President Reagan is pushing this program through. Although during his speech he swore by its defensive character, the concrete implementation of this program shows ever more clearly that its main role is to develop quite a new generation of nuclear space weapons. With their help the governing circles of the United States want to regain military superiority. This was unwittingly confirmed also by a special report about the government's Lawrence Laboratories in Livermore, California, which was by chance broadcast by ABC television network shortly before Ronald Reagan's speech. The report described how many of the most gifted physicists of the United States are developing superweapons of the next century.

The first reactions of the Democratic members of Congress on the course of the Reykjavik meeting indicate that the star wars projects will be submitted in Congress to much sharper and critical analysis. It is obvious that in the coming weeks and months the questions will be asked with new urgency why the star war programs are to use in the future tens of billions of dollars from an already heavily burdened U.S. budget and at the same time prevent progress on the way to international peace and understanding. [end recording]

JAKES INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF FRG VISIT

AU141419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Interview given by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, to Miroslav Kubin: "Bilateral Interest in Good-Neighborly Relations" -- date and place not given]

[Text] At the conclusion of his visit to the FRG, where he conducted negotiations with political and economic figures, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, granted the following interview to the RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Bonn:

[Kubin] You have come to the FRG at an invitation issued by the West German party of social democrats, the SPD. How would you characterize the current relations between the CPCZ and this party? In what issues do they have concurrent or similar views, or, possibly, see a possibility of a common course and cooperation?

[Jakes] Our relations with the SPD are developing on the basis of agreements in which we concentrate on issues of common interest. In the first place, this applies to the problem of consolidating peace, of reaching nuclear disarmament, and of decreasing international tension. The problems of ecology are also in the foreground. The purpose of our meeting was to become acquainted with the situation in our parties and our countries, and to assess further steps that could be jointly undertaken.

One of the significant initiatives is the joint proposal of the SPD, SED, and CPCZ to establish a zone free of chemical arms in central Europe. We want to further this proposal of ours, and to enlist the aid of other countries in its realization. About ecological problems, there is the possibility of making use of our mutual experience. The commission that we have set up continues its activities. We are also concerned with acquiring experience in cutting down the consumption of energy, and in using it rationally.

We devoted great attention to the exchange of views on the current international situation. We agreed that the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan that is being prepared for Reykjavik could yield new impulses; and that, of course, in the effort to make mankind secure, one cannot merely wait for the results of this meeting -- one must exert maximum effort to expand the circle of peace and antiwar forces that promote disarmament and detente.

On the whole I would like to say that the meeting with SPD leading representatives Brandt, Rau, Glotz, Roth, Voigt, and others has led to the conclusion that cooperation in the issues of common interest must be further consolidated and developed.

[Kubin] Did you have an opportunity to meet the representatives of the German Communist Party (DKP) during your visit to the FRG?

[Jakes] We also used the FRG visit to meet Comrade Herbert Mies, DKP chairman. This meeting took place in a comradely spirit, with an absolute concurrence of views on international issues, as well as on the development of further cooperation.

[Kubin] During your stay in the FRG you also visited certain West German plants and conducted talks with economic and cultural figures. Would it be possible to expand CSSR-FRG economic and trade contacts?

[Jakes] The talks with FRG figures of economy and industry and also with bank representatives have confirmed the bilateral interest in developing economic cooperation, even by implementing such very efficient links as cooperation, including cooperation on third markets and the possibility to set up joint enterprises with foreign participation. In our discussion with representatives of the bank and industrial circles we stressed that we are concerned that this cooperation open access to new technologies for Czechoslovakia, in the interests of expanding our future offer of goods for export. In essence, our partners agreed with this view.

[Kubin] What was the result of your meeting with the official representatives of the Federal Government?

[Jakes] During that meeting we emphasized those problems, the solution of which is in the interests of both countries. Although we had differing views on a number of issues, particularly foreign-political issues, we were able to note interest in the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries; in the conclusion of preparations of treaties and agreements in various spheres, and in their implementation in practice. In the first place this concerns the ecological agreement, and the preparation of the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation. There is a bilateral interest in a further intensification of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation, too.

Both sides expressed interest in good-neighborly relations; this significantly contributes to realizing the policy of peaceful coexistence, to the search for paths toward disarmament, and to the solution of problems in removing the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war.

[Kubin] I thank you for the interview.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS

Received by Husak

LD102026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Gutav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, today at Prague Castle received the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, in the presence of Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

During a cordial conversation with the members of the delegation which is a Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, the present level of CSSR-PRC relations was positively evaluated, and the wish to continue to extend and expand mutual relations and cooperation in all areas was expressed by both sides. The involvement of the highest legislative bodies in constructive dialogue was emphasized, as was the fact that the search for new ways of cooperation beneficial to both sides is contributing to better mutual understanding and is strengthening the traditional friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and China.

In a conversation about some foreign political questions, the determination of both countries to make the greatest possible contribution to securing lasting peace in the world was emphasized.

Present at the reception were Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations; Frantisek Salda, chief of the chancellery of the president of the Republic; and Zhang Dake, Chinese ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Official Visit Ends

LD131414 Prague CTK in English 1220 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 13 (CTK) -- A head of the Chinese parliamentary delegation winding up its visit to Czechoslovakia said today China was consistently striving for far-reaching arms control agreements and would not join the arms race.

"Our basic stand on the disarmament issue is clear -- China is strongly against the arms race and its extension to outer space, we are for a complete ban on and elimination of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons as well as for substantial cuts in the number of conventional weapons," Liao Hansheng, deputy chairman of China's National People's Congress' Standing Committee told reporters here shortly before the delegation was to leave Prague.

He said China was determined not to engage in the arms race and confirmed its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to use them against non-nuclear countries.

"We have cut the number of our Armed Forces by one million men and have been reducing gradually the part of the military expenditure in the state budget. This is our basic stand on the disarmament issue," Liao Hansheng stressed.

On bilateral relations, he said the Chinese delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia had been very successful and helped strengthen mutual knowledge of and friendship between the two nations.

"We informed each other on both domestic and foreign policies, the situation in the socialist construction in our countries and the work of the two parliaments and exchanged opinions on the development of cooperation between our nations," he said.

The delegation met with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and other officials during its eight-day visit, due to be reciprocated by a visit to China by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

Liao Hansheng Interviewed

LD132215 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC], headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, has ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and has flown home.

The head of the delegation gave an interview to Czechoslovak television prior to his departure:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Comrade Vice Chairman, how do you assess the results of your visit to Czechoslovakia, especially as regards further development of CSSR-PRC relations?

[Liao Hansheng] [here and subsequently in Chinese fading into Czech translation] The delegation of the PRC NPC was received during the visit in a very friendly manner by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and by other representatives.

The two sides informed each other in cordial talks about domestic and foreign policy, the situation in socialist construction and the work of the two parliaments and exchanged views on further advancement on mutual cooperation between the two countries. During our stay, we also viewed some historical monuments, an industrial enterprise, a united farming cooperative and research institute, and we witnessed the enormous achievements by the people of Czechoslovakia in the building of socialism. The talks have confirmed that further advancement of friendly relations and cooperation in all spheres is in harmony with the interests of our two countries. At present we have really a lot of opportunities for this.

[Correspondent] Could you describe the attitude of your country to the key question of our times, that is, the issue of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

[Liao Hansheng] The main problem today is to maintain peace. The people of China who concentrate their attention on the building of socialist modernization are in urgent need of a climate of peace.

Our wish is to fight with the nations of the world, including Czechoslovakia, to preserve peace. Our principled viewpoint on the issue of disarmament is clear: the PRC Government is consistently against the arms race and its spread to outer space. We are for a general ban and the entire eradication of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and for a reduction of conventional weaponry on a large scale. We have shown this by a number of concrete steps. We said clearly that we shall never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We have reduced our armed forces by 1 million men and we are gradually limiting the proportion of military expenses in the state budget. [end recording]

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD150855 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Assembly was in session in Prague today. Deliberations were chaired by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. The Presidium discussed and acknowledged a report on the fulfillment of the state plan of national economic development and the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for the past months of the current year. It recommended that all the deputies concentrate in their political work in the plan, above all its qualitative indices on consistent fulfillment of constituencies, as well as at their own workplace. When analyzing the main points from handling complaints, announcements, and incentives of citizens, the deputies of our highest legislative body noted that the number of complaints about flats and their maintenance, transportation and quality and accessibility of services and legal and wages affairs, has increased. There are repeated complaints by citizens about shortcomings in supplies and about the poor quality of some products delivered to the trade network.

The adopted resolution states that in handling complaints, a certain complacency with shortcomings continues, and therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the efficiency of the adopted measures toward overcoming antisocial phenomena.

The Federal Assembly Presidium then went on to discuss and adopt a report on the official friendly visit by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet that visited Czechoslovakia in September and that contributed toward further deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation.

MILOS JAKES ADDRESSES FOREIGN TRADE MEETING

LD140707 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] In the presence of Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, an econmic-political activ of the directors of organizations of foreign trade and chairmen of party and trade union bodies of foreign trade organizations was held in Prague today. They analyzed this year's foreign trade development and mapped out main tasks for the preparation of the import and export plan for the coming years of the 8th 5-year plan.

In his speech, Comrade Jakes said that today, on assessing the social importance of foreign trade work, greater demands are made. The quality of supplies, perfect service including the supply of spare parts, flexible reaction to the changes in demand -- all this is not only a part of the effectiveness of task fulfillment but also represents an important political factor for assessing the standard of Czechoslovak national economy abroad.

PACIFISTS SAID TO ERODE SOCIALISM FROM WITHIN

AU301322 Prague TRIBUNA No. 38 in Czech of 24 Sep 86 p 8

[Miroslav Mlynar article: "Pacifists in the Present-Day World" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the struggle for peace, communists are unequivocally in favor of the closest possible unity of action -- also with pacifists.

/At the same time, however, one must not ignore the fact that of late the pacifist movement has been joined also by a number of openly anticommunist-oriented organizations and individuals./ They do not orient their activity so much toward the struggle for peace, as toward eroding socialism "from within." The proponents of this current in the pacifist movement counterpose "free and democratic" imperialist states against "countries of totalitarianism." From this they then deduce that world peace is "threatened by the socialist countries," because in them there "does not exist a mechanism that would preclude the warmongering yen of the ruling bureaucracies."

The activity of these forces increased in particular following the session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO countries in Brussels in December 1983. /Here the special NATO agencies were given the task of ensuring that selected pacifist organizations in the West intensify contacts with some individuals and groups in the socialist countries with the objective of creating "independent peace movements."/ Thus they are to trade the noble aim of the struggle for peace for anticommunist activity under the mantle of antiwar forces.

Thus, if communists are in principle in favor of cooperation with pacifists, this does not mean at all that they will permit the misuse of some ideas of pacifism in order to camouflage antisocialist activities. Comrade G. Husak's words apply here, words which resounded from the rostrum of the past congress: /"We will not permit anyone to violate laws, to undermine our political system, our socialist order, no matter what ingenious phrases about freedom, democracy, and the so-called struggle for human rights he hides behind."/

In this respect, we face the task of enhancing the effectiveness of educational and propagandist work, especially among young, politically inexperienced people, who can become disoriented by romantic dreams or by purposefully spread notions about "peace that can forgo socialism."

BRIEFS

REVENUE FROM TOURISM -- According to M. Sutka, deputy of the CSSR Federal Assembly, the 1985 statistical data dealing with tourism worldwide reveals that while in countries comparable with Czechoslovakia the revenue from a foreign tourist's visit amounted to $324, in the CSSR it was only $12-13. Of all the CEMA states, the CSSR profits least from tourism. Only 3 percent of the CSSR's foreign currency receipts come from tourism. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

ORDER OF LABOR PRESENTED -- Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, today in Prague presented the Order of Labor to Mikulas Farkas, trade adviser of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Sweden, on his 60th birthday. The high state honor was awarded to him by the president of the republic for exceptional work and political results in building socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

REAGAN TRIES TO JUSTIFY REYKJAVIK POSITION

LD141954 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Despite widespread criticism even in the United States, President Ronald Reagan has tried to justify his position in Reykjavik. In a television speech he reaffirmed the concept of negotiating from positions of military strength and economic power. He also refused to make any cutbacks in the SDI program. However, Reagan spoke of progress in Iceland in a wide sphere. We were closer to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons than ever before.

The President repeated his invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to visit the United States, as he is of the opinion that addition meetings would be useful. Nevertheless, he could not promise that future meetings with Gorbachev would necessarily lead to major breakthroughs or to the signing of outstanding treaties.

HONECKER AWARDS ATHLETES, URGES PEACE EFFORTS

LD142325 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1614 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Berlin 14 Oct (ADN) -- Meritorious sportsmen and women of the GDR were honored on Tuesday in Berlin with high state awards for their outstanding performance in international competitions in the last 2 years. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state council, Erich Honecker, resented orders and certificates during a ceremony in the State Council offices.

The "Star of International Friendship" and the patriotic order of Merit was awarded to the athletes by the state council chairman at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politubro and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

In his speech, which was received with great applause, Erich Honecker called it a great pleasure to welcome the world champions, World Cup winners and European champions of the years 1985 and 1986. "With 53 world and 65 European championship titles and 19 World and 31 European Cup victories in the winter and summer sports, you have again accomplished outstanding sporting achievements for the honor of our socialist fatherland and for the glory of sport." These results were an expression of persistent and determined training and exemplary commitment. "Together with your trainers, you have made the year of our 11th party congress an especially successful year for sport, too, in the GDR, as we have all been able to convince ourselves."

On this subject, Erich Honecker expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the GDR party and state leadership to all aktivs, the trainers and sports teachers, the functionaries of the German Gnymnastics and Sports Assocation (DTSB) of the GDR, the sports scientists and sports physicians and their spouses and parents -- to all who have played a part in the successes.

"For us there is nothing more important - and everywhere in the world this is known - then to amke an active contribution to the safeguarding of peace," stressed Erich Honecker. The GDR today is a byword for a policy of reason and realism, of dialogue and reliable partnership. In the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR is standing by the side of all forces which are determined to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind.

Erich Honecker dealt in his address with the course and outcome of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik and stressed that the comprehensive and far-reaching proposals on disarmament which Mikhail Gorbachev submitted there are in accordance with the vital interests of mankind. "But, unfortunately, the United States was not prepared to use the chance thus offered, but is continuing to pursue the goal of attaining military superiority by means of their 'star wars program'."

If one asked how thing will proceed after the meeting in Reykjavik, which, regrettably, did not lead to the results hoped for in the world, then the answer, Erich Honecker said, is, "that now, most of all, the joint activities of all those who desire a secure peace must be intensified. We support fully and completely the Soviet proposals and support all steps which serve the amelioration of the international situation and more security in the world."

My meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow recently again documented "How closely friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is developing." The unveiling of the Ernst Thaelmann monument in the Soviet capital underlined this in a moving manner.

In the further course of his remarks, Erich Honecker emphasized, "with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress we are continuing our policy for the well-being of the people in a qualitatively new section of our social development. The results of this policy, which are visible everywhere, meet with the full approval of the citizens of our country." The socialist sports organization has also joined worhily in striving for ever new achievement targets. "It is successfully doing its part for the communist education of youth, is promomting the joy and relaxation, health and performance capability of the citizens through encouraging sports activity, and, not least, is contributing to our country's international reputation." [passage omitted]

During the get-together afterwards, Erich Honecker delivered a toast. Once more he expressed great appreciation to the male and female athletes for the successes that they have attained in the stadiums of the world. The sportswomen and sportsmen of the GDR were closely connected to their homeland; and, with the growth and development of the republic, achievements in the sphere of phsyical culture and sport had risen at the same time. Erich Honecker thanked all aktivs and those who take care of them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAN'S MUSAVI

Musavi Attends Banquet

NC140838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] According to Central News Unit reports, Prime Minister Mir Huseyn Musavi, who is currently in Berlin as part of his visit to the GDR, visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier last night accompanied by members of his entourage. He paid his respects by laying a floral wreath at the tomb. Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi then met with Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, at the presidential residence for 3 hours. During their talks, the two men discussed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them. They also reviewed important international issues.

Our prime minister also met with Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as with the minister for chemical industry, the minister for electrical engineering, and the minister for foreign trade to discuss topics of mutual interest.

According to IRNA, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi and his accompanying delegation attended a banquet in their honor hosted by Mr Willi Stoph. In his speech at the banquet, our prime minister expressed his gratitude to the GDR Government and nation for its welcome. He said: The ties between our two countries since the Islamic revolution have followed a progressive trend. Efforts to strengthen these relations have served to expand them even further. The prime minister then referred to the struggle which our Muslim nation is waging against imperialism. He stated: Our country is waging a self-sacrificing struggle to uphold the sacred ideals and aspirations of the revolution. It will continue to defend itself against all kinds of dominations. The prime minister added: The Islamic Republic of Iran has adopted an independent policy to uproot the interests of oppression from Iran and from the region as a whole. It has therefore been exposed to the animosity and conspiracies of world oppression and its agents in the form of an economic embargo, the instigation of internal dissension, political and propagandistic duress, and, most of all, the dastardly Iraqi aggression. He continued, the most abhorrent phenomenon of all is that of aggression. The world's tyrants on the other side of the globe, as well as those who consider their vital interests to be more important than the interests of other nations, wield power and domination by their self-allotted right to commit aggression directly or through their agents. They continue to militarily usurp countries.

The history of resistance and perseverance has witnessed the fact that whenever an aggressor or warmonger is not punished and the rule of justice does not prevail, then the roots of war remain dormant until an opportune moment arises. The prime minister added: Undoubtedly, what threatens the security of every country is the existence of despotism, aggression, and domination from across its borders. In such circumstances, the freedom of men is repressed and human and material resources are squandered. Golden opportunities for growth and development are also lost, and the peace and security that is essential for the continued existence of a nation are endangered. What is worse than aggression, however, is the tacit acceptance of aggression. I must say very clearly that neutrality in the face of aggression, like the act of aggression itself, is an abominable and unforgivable sin. Those who are victims of aggression are the oppressed. Those who adopt a neutral stance on aggression in fact encourage the aggressor and threaten the safety and peace of future generations.

Referring to the fact that Islam is opposed to aggression and the acceptance of aggression, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated: The heroic resistance of our Muslim nation has proved that there is no other recourse in the face of struggle between a tyrant and those who are tyrannized except resistance against the encroachments and aggression of the adversary. It is this spirit that helps to attain peace, security, freedom, and independence for oppressed nations.

The prime minister commented on the oppression faced by the Islamic revolution that was exposed to various nefarious plots. He expressed regret over the face that international organizations have not adopted a concerted, practical, and decisive stance against the aggressor and violator of international rights and norms. He said: Unfortunately, in all the proposed solutions for resolving various aspects of the war, there has been silence on the need to destroy the roots of aggression. Aggression is being made legitimate. There is no mention of the causes for the war, and an armed peace is being recommended to us. Peace cannot be stabilized nor real security achieved in this way.

The prime minster added: The determination of our officials to continue the just defense of our nation until its rights are attained is consistent and resolute. The political and military support given to the Iraqi regime by reactionaries, however extensive it may be, will not deter us from continuing this just defense.

The prime minister also spoke about the Islamic Republic's stance with regard to Afghanistan and the Muslim people being allowed to define their own destiny there. He said: The United States is capitalizing on the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan. The establishment of a people's government based on the people's aspirations is the only way to resolve the Afghan question.

Responding to the remarks of our country's prime minister, Mr Willi Stoph welcomed the high-level Iranian delegation. He noted that the Iranian prime minister's visit to the GDR is a major event in relations between the two countries. He said: This visit has given us strong motivation for greater mutual cooperation. Regarding the Iranian people's struggle against imperialism, he affirmed: We commend whatever is achieved for the benefit of the Iranian people, and we support its anti-imperialist struggle. Emphasizing the need to halt nuclear testing, he expressed his support for the Soviet Union's unilateral ban in this regard.

Turning to the Nonaligned Movement session in Harare, Mr Willi Stoph said: We agree with the Islamic Republic of Iran that the opportunities associated with a ban on nuclear testing can be utilized to fulfill the economic and social needs of developing countries. He referred to the crisis that exist in various parts of the world and are being fueled by imperialism. He expressed support for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the PLO and the permanent members of the UN Security Council as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Regarding the imposed war, Mr Willi Stoph affirmed: We are opposed to all foreign intervention and efforts to internationalize this war. We believe that the Persian Gulf should be transformed into a region of peace and tranquillity. Concluding his speech, Mr Willi Stoph appealed for a stop to attacks on civilian targets, and stressed the need to abide by international norms.

Official Talks End

LD150834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi ended their official talks on 14 October.

They discussed the level of bilateral relations and the opportunities for their further development and exchanged views on international and regional questions. They praised the level of reciprocal relations that were achieved through the effort of both sides and have developed well and steadily in past years. Both politicians agreed in the conviction that good conditions exist for the further deepening and expansion of cooperation.

Willi Stoph and his Iranian guest emphasized the usefulness of regular contacts and spoke in favor of stable and dynamic development of the mutually beneficial economic relations.

In this context, the emphasized the importance of the joint commission for economic and technical cooperation that was formed in June.

In discussing international questions, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi agreed that everything had to be done for the prevention of peace. They turned decisively against the policy of neoglobalism and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states practiced by the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

In his remarks, Willi Stoph emphasized that there was no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. Respect for the sovereign equality of all states and respect for the legitimate interests of the other side were essential preconditions for stability and predictability in today's world. On this basis, the GDR was pursuing a policy of active political dialogue with all forces of realism and reason. It was possible to banish the danger of war and achieve a turn for the better in the present complicated international situation through detente-promoting initiatives and through the joint responsible action of all those interested in peace.

This was the objective of the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states and the program presented by the Soviet Union for the complete removal of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Willi Stoph praised the highly responsible, constructive policy of the Soviet Union, which was documented once again by the repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, as well as by the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok for international security and peaceful cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region.

Willi Stoph said, referring to the meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in Reykjavik, that precisely now it was more important than ever to increase efforts for an end to the nuclear arms race and against its expansion into space.

In spite of the readiness the Soviet Union declared in Reykjavik for still further-reaching agreements than before on the reduction of strategic and medium-range weapons, as well as for compromise in other areas, the United States had not been prepared to reach an agreement, which was within reach and without doubt of historical importance.

Willi Stoph welcomed the declaration made by General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik that the far-reaching proposals made by the Soviet Union remain in force and that agreements are possible if both sides display a sense of responsibility.

He viewed the positive result of the Stockholm conference on confidence and security building measures in Europe as a victory for reason and as an expression of the indomitable will of the people to make peace more secure. The Stockholm closing document proved that in questions of war and peace it is possible to reach agreements that correspond to the interests of all participants, in spite of all continuing opposing positions and differences in views.

Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi emphasized the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations.

In discussing the situation in various regions of the world, both politicians spoke in support of the right of all people to choose their path of economic, political, and social development freely and without interference. They expressed the solidarity of their countries with the people of Nicaragua and condemned the apartheid policy of the regime in South Africa.

The Iranian prime minister explained his countries position on the Iran-Iran conflict. On the basis of the necessity to settle quarrels and conflicts by peaceful means, Willi Stoph spoke in favor of ending this tragic conflict as quickly as possible. An expansion of internaltionalization of this conflict would conjur up serious danger for all the Gulf states.

Both politicians announced the solidarity of their countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. In the talks, that took place in a spirit of mutual respect and proceeded constructively, both sides expressed the wish to further deepen bilateral relations.

Musavi Comments on Talks

LD150840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2014 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- At a news conference this evening in Berlin, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit. The talks with leading personages from the GDR about bilateral relations as well as international problems were useful for both sides in his view. His visit to the GDR had created a suitable foundation for the further development of cooperation between both countries, which had reached a good level in past years already. In this context he saw above all opportunities for the expansion of economic relations.

The Iranian prime minister answered numerous questions on his country's position on international and regional problems. Thus he emphasized the right of peoples to self-determination and decisively turned against the military presence of the United States and NATO in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. He expressed the support of his country for the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people against the Israeli aggressors. In answer to a question, he spoke of the connection between disarmament and the struggle for removing underdevelopment and hunger.

KRENZ PRAISES YOUTH COOPERATION WITH PRC

LD102222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Tribute has been paid to cooperation between the youth associations as a contribution to the formation of relations between the GDR and the PRC by Egon Krenz, member of the politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In a conversation on Friday with the PRC youth delegation led by Liu Yandong, president of the All-China Youth Federation, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, he stated that this was of great importance for the strengthening of the positions of socialism and of peace in the world.

Liu Yandong spoke about the initiatives of Chinese youth in preparation for the 13th CPC Congress next year. The parties to the conversation agreed that the forthcoming visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the PRC, would lend new impetus to the friendship between the two countries, and thus also to the relations between the youth associations.

PLANNING COMMISSION GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN PRC

LD111520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the PRC State Planning Commission, on Saturday received a GDR delegation led by Harald Rost, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, for a friendly talk. The talk focused on current issues of the long-term development of bilateral economic relations, in particular the implementation of the agreement reached between the central planning organisations of the two countries in July 1985.

The parties reported on the development of economies of the two countries and on measures to further perfect administration and planning.

In a meeting between Qin Zhongda, chairman of the Chinese section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee and minister for Chemical industry, and Harold Rost, who is also deputy chairman of the GDR Section, the parties paid tribute to the results achieved in deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation since the second session of the committee (May/June 1986). They discussed measures to intensify these further.

On the previous day, the GDR delegation was received by Lu Dong, minister in charge of the PRC State Economic Commission. He valued highly the results of the discussions in the GDR of an economic delegation under his leadership in the middle of this year. Based on these results, further plans for cooperation were discussed.

LEADERS RECEIVE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

PRC Counterparts

AU121909 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings message from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Li Xiannian, PRC president; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, on GDR National Day]

[Text] SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Comrade Erich Honecker

GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Willi Stoph

President of the GDR People's Chamber Comrade Horst Sindermann

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR we want to convey to you and through you to the GDR people most cordial and festive congratulations on behalf of the Chinese people and our own behalf.

For 37 years the GDR people under the leadership of the SED have developed their country into a socialist state with developed economy through hard struggle. The GDR actively supports detente in Europe and the safeguarding of world peace. Its international prestige increases daily.

There exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the PRC. We are sincerely pleased with the development of the relations between the two states in various fields in the past years and we are deeply convinced that the forthcoming official friendship visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to the PRC will open a new chapter in the history of friendly cooperation between our states and peoples.

We wish the GDR people new, even greater successes in building their home country.

General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang

PRC President Li Xiannian

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress Peng Zhen

Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

AU101135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 86 p 7

[Message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] To His Excellency

Mr Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

Excellency, On the national holiday of the anniversary of the founding of your state, with which we are friends, I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to wish you the best of health and happiness, and progress and prosperity to the friendly GDR people on my own behalf and on that of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

Albania Greets State Council

AU121522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings message by the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania to the GDR State Council on GDR National Day]

[Text] To the GDR State Council:

On the occasion of the national day, the 37th anniversary of the founding of the republic, we convey to the people of the GDR the most sincere congratulations and best wishes for progress and prosperity on behalf of the Albanian people.

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

Nicaragua's Ortega

AU121921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings message by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker on GDR National Day]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council,

Dear Comrade Honecker, Permit me to convey to you our revolutionary greetings on behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the government, and the people of Nicaragua, as well as on my own behalf, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR's founding in 1949, which you celebrate on 7 October.

The establishment of the first peace-loving German state in the history of its people was an outstanding and decisive step, with which on the GDR's territory those disastrous forces were checked that had brought about militarism and fascism and with which a new era of economic construction and social progress, of freedom and peace was introduced, thus changing the balance of power further in favor of a peaceful, democratic, and solidary Europe.

Since its founding as an independent and revolutionary state, the GDR, under the leadership of the SED and guided by the ideals of the founders of scientific socialism and by those of the antifascist forces, has had to deal with sabotage, aggression, and economic, political, and diplomatic boycotts by imperialism, which has not been able to realize its counterrevolutionary goals.

All these difficult tests have left the GDR strengthened and victorious and, therefore, it was able to extend its hand with determination and solidarity to those people who, like the Nicaraguan people, are subjected today to the criminal interference of imperialism, which wants to reestablish its supremacy where it has lost it.

The successes of the GDR people in the economic, social, and cultural areas are increasing day by day, as was noted at the 11th SED congress and we convinced ourselves of them during out recent visit, when you personally assured us of your friendship and selfless support.

We are convinced, Comrade Honecker, that the successes your people have achieved during the 37 years of the GDR's existence will continue to grow in the future, that the bonds of friendship with Nicaragua will be strengthened more and more, and that -- fraternally linked in the joint struggle for world peace and international security -- we have to reach new levels in striving for a more democratic and just society.

In fraternal affinity! Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

PLO's 'Arafat

AU141713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 7

[Greetings message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian revolution, to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on GDR National Day -- date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

Revolutionary greetings to Comrade Chairman Erich Honecker!

On the occasion of your National Day festivities it is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, esteemed comrade chairman, and through you to your militant party and to your government and people with whom we are linked by ties of friendship, our most heartfelt congratulations and most sincere fraternal wishes on behalf of our Palestinian people, of the members of the PLO Executive Committee, and on my own behalf, and to wish your friendly country further progress and prosperity.

The successful social and economic development to which your friendly country can look back was achieved under your wise leadership and by means of your wise policy as well as thrugh the efforts of your people under the guidance of your vanguard leadership, the SED. Today the people reaffirm their determination to advance under your wise and courageous leadership and to continue on the road to socialist progress, prosperity, and social security.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you, Your Excellency, the most heartfelt gratitude and most sincere respect of our people for the principled and courageous stand that your country is taking and that all countries of the socialist community of states under the leadership of the Soviet Union with which we are linked by friendship ties, are taking up. You are thus supporting the just struggle that our people, under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitimate representative, are waging for the assertion of their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to self-determination and to form an independent state on their national territory.

Esteemed Comrade chairman, while expressing our pride and our great satisfaction with the strong ties of friendship and relations of fruitful and constructive cooperation that exist between our two friendly peoples and between the PLO and your government, we assure you of our hope and determination to consolidate, develop and intensify these relations in our best interest.

In conclusion, I would like once more to express our most cordial congratulations and to wish good health and happiness to you and your militant party, government, and people, with whom we are linked by friendship ties, success, progress, and prosperity under your wise and courageous leadership.

With my best wishes I beg you to accept the expression of my appreciation and respect and of my gratitude.

Revolution until victory!

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian revolution.

TALKS HELD WITH BELGIUM ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD100532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2025 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Consultations on disarmament took place in Brussels on Thursday between the foreign ministries of Belgium and the GDR. They were arranged during the visit made to the GDR in September by Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens. The two countries' delegations were accompanied by the representatives of Belgium and the GDR at the Geneva disarmament conference, Ambassador Dr Harald Rose and Ambassador Constant Clerckx.

The exchange of views centered on questions connected with the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR to create a chemical weapon free zone, and the efforts of Belgium and the GDR to bring about a comprehensive convention, effective worldwide, on a ban on, and the destruction of, chemical weapons. It was agreed that the Berlin consultations, which were assessed as useful by both sides, should continue.

FRG PRESIDENT WEIZSACKER CONTINUES STATE VISIT

Praises Ties

LD132007 Hamburg DPA in German 1546 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, 13 Oct (DPA) -- On the first day of his 4-day state visit to Hungary, Federal President Richard von Weizsacker spoke of the close and trusting relations between the FRG and Hungary, and urged that they be used to preserve peace in Europe. At a dinner given this evening in his honor by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Weizsacker said: "Germans and Hungarians feel empathy for one another. This can be used to fulfill their European obligations."

The federal president emphasized that the Germans do not want to deny their responsibility for the consequences of history. They could only fulfill their internal and external aims by using peaceful methods. Historical experience has taught us that national frontiers cannot be moved and called into questions time after time. Rather, the divisive and "hostile to human life" activity of frontiers must be removed.

Weizsacker stressed that since bilateral relations were established in 1973 "such a close exchange, such a fruitful dialogue, such a high quality of cooperation and such a valuable climate of trust" have developed that it was certainly no longer self-evident that they are states of differing social order and alliance membership. The visits by General Secretary Kadar in 1977 and 1982 to Bonn had lastingly promoted relations. [passage omitted]

The federal president stressed that the FRG favors the establishment of relations and the conclusion of a trade agreement between Hungary and the EEG. He said: "We will continue to expressly support your affairs in Brussels."

Talks With Kadar

LD141545 Budapest MTI in English 1236 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council, met Dr Richard von Weizsacker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the parliament building on Tuesday.

In cordial atmosphere the parties noted with appreciation achievements in bilateral relations. They reconfirmed their intention to develop fruitful relations serving the interests of the two people, and explore new fields of cooperation.

The parties discussed in detail timely international issues, with special regard to possibilities of preserving peace and reducing the arms race, and the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual confidence. They took a stand for the continuation of the Helsinki process, and emphasized that peaceful cooperation between countries with differing social systems serves the common interest of Europe and contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security.

Present at the meeting were Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG, Laszlo Kovacs, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, Istvan Horvath, ambassador of Hungary to the FRG, and Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary.

Communique Issued

LD141213 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Gyorgy Bernat reports on FRG President Richard Von Weizsacker's program for this morning.

[Bernat] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP and member of the Presidential Council, has met with Richard von Weizsacker in the parliament building. At the cordial discussions the two sides spoke with satisfaction about the results achieved in bilateral relations. They dealt in detail it current issues in international politics -- with special reference to the possibilities of preserving peace and reducing the arms race -- and with the creation of mutual confidence.

A communique issued after the meeting notes that they adopted a stance in support of the concentration of the Helsinki process, and they emphasized that peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems serves the common interests of Europe, and also contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security. [passage omitted]

Visits Firms, Departs

LD141555 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- Dr Richard von Weizsacker and his party Tuesday visited the Kemipur Hungarian-FRG joint venture in Solymar, the largest producing joint venture in Hungary. The guests were accompanied by Imre Szabo, state secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Laszlo Kovacs, and Istvan Horvath. The party was met at the entrance of the plant by Gyula Marlok and Gerhard Muller, the Hungarian and FRG managing directors of the venture, and Klaus Canzler, representative of the BASF chemical industry company of the FRG.

The leaders briefed the FRG president on the work of the venture jointly founded by the Pest County Synthetic Industry Company (PEMU), the Chemolimpex foreign trade company, and the BASF firm in early 1986. The Hungarian share of the 100 million forint starting capital is 51 per cent. The company produces an annual 10,000 tons of polyurethene foam used by Hungarian companies for the production of shoe soles, car spare parts, bicycle seats, and the insulation of refrigerators and buildings. The FRG president and his party then viewed an exhibition of company products. Dr Richard von Weizsacker was interested in basic material processing technology, and how interests of West German capital are enforced in the joint venture.

Fallowing the FRG head of state was familiarized with the activity of the central state of the Pest County Synthetic Industry Company (PEMU). The factory employs a workforce of 3,000, and has an annual production value of 3,000 million forints. Export in 1985 was worth some 150 million forints, of which goods worth 120 million were sold to the FRG. This year, exports are to be worth 400 million forints, with sales to the FRG standing at 320 million.

Experience of the Kemipur joint venture encourage the managers of PEMU to establish further cooperation with West German firms. According to plans, cooperation is to be realized with the battenfield firm producing synthetic industry machines.

During the morning, the federal president of the FRG met with Hungarian church leaders.

During the day, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is accompanying the FRG head of state. The West German foreign minister left Hungary in the afternoon.

SZUROZ MEETS WITH SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER

LD150603 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Stockholm, October 14 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson received Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Foreign Relations' Committee of the Hungarian Parliament who is in Stockholm on invitation of the Swedish Government. At the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere they covered several topical issues of the international situation and debated possibilities for advancing bilateral relations. They concluded that relations between the two countries are advancing well, which is also a contribution to intensifying European cooperation and reinforcing international peace and security.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL FORMED WITH EGYPT

LD141712 Budapest MTI in English 1425 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- A delegation of Egyptian businessmen, led by Sa'id el Tawil, president of the Egyptian Businessmen Association (EBA), visited Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. During the visit Sa'id al-Tawil and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian chamber, signed an agreement on founding the Hungaro-Egyptian Council for Economic Cooperation. Present at the ceremony was Imre Szabo, state secretary of industry.

The aim of the council is to promote intensifying relations between Hungarian companies and the Egyptian state and private sector, better familiarize the market demand of the two countries, explore areas for reciprocally advantageous cooperation, establish joint ventures, and boost bilateral trade.

During the session Imre Szabo noted that although bilateral trade has more than doubled since Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai visited Cairo in 1984, there are still many untapped possibilities. As Egypt covers two-thirds of its food demand from import, opportunities exist for the export of Hungarian food and complex agricultural systems. The Hungarian side also encourages industrial export, mainly of CNC machinery, building material production, plants, pump-stations, motor engines and irrigation equipment.

CARDINAL, PARTY HEAD HOLD 'FRIENDLY' MEETING

LD102321 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Hungary -- The international symposium on contemporary society and ethical values ended in Budapest today. Boris Grigoryan, Soviet professor at Moscow University, admitted in his speech that science and changes in social structures are not sufficient in themselves to resolve all issues and that subjective good will and help which philosophy can give to science also were necessary.

Hungarian professor Eva Ancsel announced that she is attempting to introduce Christian notions of compassion, love, forgiveness, and sin into Marxism.

Within the framework of this symposium, Cardinal Koenig met Janos Kadar MSZMP Central Committee general secretary, yesterday. Cardinal Koenig himself stated that this meeting, which took place in the seat of parliament and which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, passed in a friendly atmosphere. The conversation mainly concerned general relations between church and state. Cardinal Koenig said he was very positive about the course of the discussions at the symposium, going on, however, to remark that one cannot expect miracles from this meeting either.

LOSONCZI CABLES SOUTH YEMEN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD131842 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 13 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council sent a telegram of greetings to Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'attas, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his best wishes to Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, prime minister of the People's Democratic of Yemen.

STATE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS LEAVES FOR UN

LD070851 Budapest MTI in English 0820 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, left for New York to take over the direction of the Hungarian delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly on Tuesday.

BULGARIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD061745 Budapest MTI in English 1618 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- On Monday Venelin Todorov Kocev, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presented his credentials to President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council. Present was Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SLATED TO CONVENE 23 OCT

LD061521 Budapest MTI in English 1446 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the National Assembly on October 23. Initiated by the Council of Ministers the session will discuss the bill on the modification of the act on marriage, family and guardianship, and a report on the work and development of the Hungarian post office.

Presided over by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, the officials of parliament, the chairman of standing committees and heads of county deputy groups held a session Monday. The participants heard reports on the expected subjects of the autumn parliament session by Ferenc Petrik, deputy minister of justice, and State Secretary Illes Toth, president of the Hungarian Post Office.

KADAR MEETS WITH PRESIDENT OF TECHNICAL GROUP

LD150422 Budapest MTI in English 1555 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Jeno Fock, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Federation of Hungarian Technical and Scientific Societies (MTESZ), and Dr Janos Toth, MTESZ general secretary, who reported about preparations for the delegate general assembly of the organization, scheduled to begin Hungarian Technical and Scientific Societies in promoting the country's economic development, and wished success to the work of the general assembly.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION MEETING -- Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) received a three-member delegation of the Norwegian Postal Workers Trade Union, headed by Arild Qynes, president, in Hungary on invitation of the Hungarian Postal Workers' Trade Union. At the meeting the president of SZOT and the Norwegian trade union leaders held an exchange of views on the international trade union movement and topical issues related to the trade union movements of the two countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 14 Oct 86 LD]

PARTY DELEGATION TO VIETNAM -- Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a party worker delegation headed by Peter Varga, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, head of the Central Committee's Department for Public Administration Affairs, paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation held talks with Binh Phuong and with Tan Van Som, members of the Central Committee, heads of the administrative department of the Central Committee, on experience in popular representation and the party guidance of the organs of state power. They met with Vu Quang, member of the Central Committee, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee, and paid a visit to Ho Chi Minh City, and the countries of Quang Ninh and Dong Nai. The delegation was received by Nguyen Van Kinh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, secretary of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 14 Oct 86 LD]

MESSNER SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR VISITING RYZHKOV

LD132356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2220 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Extracts" of toast by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner at dinner for Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov at Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 13 October -- recorded]

[Text] Greatly esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov, dear Soviet guests, esteemed comrades! I wish to express great satisfaction, the sincere joy of the leadership of the PZPR and the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of the official visit of friendship to our country. It is an exceptionally important step on the road of deepening the friendship of our fraternal nations and the dynamics of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of life. Thanks to the energetic and farsighted activities of our fraternal parties, thanks to the numerous and fruitful meetings of our leaders, Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, we have opened a qualitatively new chapter in Polish-Soviet cooperation. New impulses for its further development were supplied by the stay at the 10th PZPR Congress of the delegation by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks which we began today relate to important and concrete aspects of the further, multifaceted development of mutual economic and scientific-technical ties, the development of contacts in the sphere of popular culture, and the mass media, and cooperation in the international arena. They are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, of full concurrence of evaluations and views. The principles of mutual benefit, taking account of the interest of both sides, readiness to help and share experiences and meet each other halfway, formed in the practice of our relations, promote this. Many times in the past, especially in difficult periods in the recent history of Poland, we have unfailingly counted on the friendship and cooperation of the Land of the Soviets.

These fundamental principles constitute the basis for shaping the [word indistinct] perspectives and close cooperation of our states and creation of modern forms and methods of cooperation which are concrete and effective. We are moving, consistently and decisively, from the drafts and plans and long-term conceptions drawn out by our leaders, to real facts. I have in mind here the direct links between enterprises and scientific and research units and the profound scientific and technological cooperation which is followed by production cooperation and creation of joint enterprises. We made important decisions during (?my) visit to the Soviet Union. I am convinced that your visit, dear Nikolay Ivanovich, will bring concrete fruit in the shape of further agreements which will expand and perfect the range and the methods of cooperation. We are jointly interested in the high efficiency of these undertakings. Joining of the intellectual and material potential of Poland and the Soviet Union, searching for the most effective methods of their use (?and the new forms) of cooperation serves the cause of strategic acceleration of development. Thus, we are introducing [words indistinct] to the work of the strengthening of the potential and economic integration of the member-states of the socialist community. Poland will continue to work actively for the sake of seeking of routes of further improvement of the activity of the CEMA, for the sake of bringing about a revolutionary breakthrough in science and technology of production.

Of significant importance will be the consistent implementation of the comprehensive program of the scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member-states. We attach equally great importance to modernization of the economic, legal and organizational mechanisms. Here, of use could be the experiences of our bilateral contacts. Poland will act decisively and steadfastly for the sake of peace and detente. This ideal is served by the initiative of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to organize, on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, a meeting in Warsaw of the signatory states of the CSCE Helsinki agreements.

Relaxation in international relations is not served by confrontationist tendencies, the forcing of the arms race and the avoidance of concrete steps leading toward disarmament which still persevere in the United States.

Finally, I would like to express my strong conviction that your official friendly visit to Poland, comrade chairman, will make a significant contribution to setting in motion new levels of Polish-Soviet cooperation and form an important stage in the implementation of the decisions made during the meetings between the leaders of our states, serving well the national and international interests of the two fraternal states and parties and our common cause of strengthening the unity and (?partnership) of the states of the socialist community.

CSCE DELEGATION MEMBER COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK

LD150512 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14: Colonel Edmund Staniewski of the Polish Army General Staff, member of the Polish delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe said:

"We were awaiting the results of the Reykjavik meeting with great interest for two reasons. Firstly, it could have been expected that the meeting would be examining key problems of security of not only Europe but the whole world. Secondly, the meeting was held immediately after the Stockholm conference.

"Unfortunately, Mikhail Gorbachev's far-reaching compromise solutions concerning strategic and Eurostrategic weapons, tests in outer space and ban on nuclear tests did not meet with similar proposals on the part of President Reagan.

"Therefore, how can one talk about confidence building measures, security and peace in the world when at the same time pushed are plans of developing new generations of weapons and the arms race is being transferred into outer space? This runs counter to common sense.

"The proposals forwarded by Mikhail Gorbachev not only provide a chance for halting the arms race but also create broad possibilities for negotiations in many other fields which are also important for security of Europe and the world."

"Among them one can name the programme to eliminate chemical weapons or the proposal to hold talks on reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, forwarded in Budapest last June by the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw treaty," Staniewski went on.

"The Icelandic meeting did not bring any concrete agreements, but stands on many issues moved closer to some extent. This creates possibility for dialogue and further disarmament negotiations, including the CSCE Vienna meeting," Col. Staniewski concluded.

Prof. Longin Pastusiak, chairman of the Polish Society of Political Sciences, head of the North America Department in the Polish Institute of International Affairs PISM said: "Reagan's speech delivered after the Reykjavik meeting comprises fragments which confirm what the CPSU CC general secretary had already said. The President confirmed that the two of them had been close to reaching a 'comprehensive and generous' disarmament agreement.

"Positive parts of Reagan's speech are those marked by some optimism and his statement that the door was open and chances to start eliminating nuclear threat within their reach. Unfortunately, the latter statement is but a groundless declaration, for what he next said about relations with the Soviet Union does not give any hope for achieving such progress."

"The President's constant references to the policy from the position of strength is characteristic, and so are his arguments to the effect that this policy allegedly gives chances in talks with the Soviet Union", he went on.

"Reagan's announcement to further support counterrevolutionary forces in various countries is alarming. He provocatively calls them 'fighters for freedom'. This does not augur well for extinguishing many regional hotbeds of tension," Pastusiak said.

URBAN TALKS TO PRESS, DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK

LD141705 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14 -- Main issues raised at Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's weekly news conference for foreign journalists here today were Polish reaction to the outcome of the Reykjavik meeting, Soviet prime ministerial visit to Poland, Jaruzelski's meeting with PRON leader, the stand of the authorities towards Lech Walesa's activities, latest visit to Poland by the French minister for youth and sports.

On the Reykjavik Meeting [subhead]

In a statement referring to the latest Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik, Urban said as follows:

Polish society followed with much attention the course of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. As I have pointed out at one of my previous news conferences, Polisy authorities attached to that meeting hope for progress in the search for solutions to mankind's key problems of today: the halting of the arms race, liquidation of mass destruction weapons, and consolidation of international security.

It is too early today to make a full evaluation of the Reykjavik "summit" and to formulate conclusions. However, on the basis of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement to the news conference after the talks, we can say that the USSR displayed maximum good will.

It allowed the sides to become close on such important questions as elimination of medium-range missiles, cutting strategic nuclear arsenals by half and others.

Unfortunately, owing to the lack of readiness on the part of the American side, the talks have failed to produce an outcome which the world awaited and which was possible thanks to Soviet compromise proposals. The U.S. has found its plans to militarize outer space more important than a chance to reduce the nuclear threat.

The Reykjavik meeting has added dramatism to the option mankind now faces: either to keep going down the road of armaments to a catastrophe, or enter the road of disarmament under the conditions of preserved equal security of states.

Poland is for disarmament, and sees it as the fundamental condition of consolidation of international security and peace. We are interested in early agreements which will put an end to the arms race and eliminate the threat it poses to the nations, including the Polish nation. We are interested in giving the means, which will be released by disarmament, to the causes of peaceful economic and social development.

Naturally, the Reykjavik meeting has not closed the Soviet-American dialogue. Its experience is a rich material for all governments for further reflection, but above all to the American side. The world has a right to expect of the U.S. greater sense of realism and co-responsibility for the future course of international situation.

Soviet Prime Minister's Visit to Poland [subhead]

Commenting on the current visit to Poland of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ryzhkov, Urban said that both sides forsee the signing of agreements on direct coproduction, scientific and technological cooperation among enterprises and institutions, on basic principles of creation and activities of joint economic organizations and on development of mutual exchange of consumer goods.

Jerzy Urban also said that the visit has a momentous political and economic importance. The visit is an evidence of the density of Polish-Soviet relations. During talks of both prime minsiters, sides also discussed the importance of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, the problem of security and cooperation in Europe and the results of the session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The talks also dealt with dangers ensuing from revanchist and revisionist tendencies in the FRG. The sides jointly recognize them as unfavourable phenomena, contradictory to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and bilateral treaties signed by both our countries with the FRG and to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet side showed understanding for the steady efforts of the Polish side which strives to balance the turnover in the current five-year period. Considerable time was also devoted to the concretization of the programme of scientific and technological progress to the year 2000, said Urban.

Meeting Jaruzelski-Dobraczynski [subhead]

Answering a question about latest meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the PRON leader, the spokesman termed it an "important talk".

"The president of the Council of State reviewed current domestic situation in reference to the international situation. Both men discussed the conditions in Poland following the release at PRON's request of all non-criminal prisoners under the July 17 act," Urban said.

"They also discussed further measures and ways of how to deepen the process of national agreement, including creating a platform for expression of different opinions and taking concrete efforts.

"Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed Jan Dobraczynski, among other issues on the efforts aiming to form a consultative council at the Council of State", he said, adding that Jan Dobraczynski had described concrete efforts launched by the movement in such fields as housing construction and overcoming a crisis troubling the printing industry.

"The meeting also discussed issues pertaining to a planned visit to People's China by a delegation of PRON leadership. The trip, which starts tomorrow, testifies to PRON's increased international standing. The Polish delegation is leaving for China at the invitation from the widow of prime minsiter Zhou Enlai, Mrs Deng Yingchao, who now heads that country's People's Political Consultative Conference.

French Youth and Sports Minster's Visit [subhead]

Asked to evaluate the recent visit here by French Youth and Sports Minister Christian Bergelin, Urban said the visit had been "useful".

"It opened a phase of specific arrangements in cooperation between Poland and France, with regard to the youth policy and sports.

"We hope that next year should bring more contacts between Polish and French youth groups and tourist exchange should increase," Urban said.

He added that the French minister was convinced his visit would help restore many of the Polish-French contacts dropped in the past.

"Poland will do all that is necessary to make this happen," Urban assured and said that "the French side presented full readiness and openness to completely unprejudiced and unconditional study of possibilities of broader cooperation between young people of both countries."

He said he saw Bergelin's visit as a "major step in the Polish-French relations. Also, it was a first Polish visit by Mr Chirac's cabinet member."

Answering another question concerning the Polish-French relations, the spokesman said Poland welcomed the fact of a great exhibition of French art to open in Warsaw shortly.

"It will be an important event to Warsaw and a fresh step towards restoration of former relations between Poland and France. We also welcome arrival of the wife of France's foreign minister," he declared.

Popieluszko Killer's Punishment Unchanged [subhead]

Asked about the situation of persons convincted for the killings of police Sgt. Karos and Father Popieluszko, the government spokesman said:

"More and more efforts by state authorities carry in life the idea of national agreement. The effects of political divisions in society, characteristic of the early 1980's, are being overcome also with regard to individual cases.

"In some -- fortunately infrequent -- instances, extreme political attitudes led to farthest-reaching effects -- human deaths, the killings of polic Sgt. Zdzislaw Karos and Roman-Catholic Father Jerzy Popieluszko," Urban told the confernce.

"Guided by the same motivation which justified pardoning or dropping the proceedings against nearly 60,000 offenders, under the July 17 Act the penalties imposed on some of the people involved in those killings have been eased," Urban said.

"As a result, Father Sylwester Zych and former student of the Catholic University of Lublin Matejczuk have been released from jail. The other people convicted for their complicity in the murder of the policeman have had their part of their jail terms cut, including easing of the term served by Sgt. Karos' immediate killer.

"These decisions have not covered Grzegorz Piotrowski, sentenced to 25 years in jail for killing Father jerzy Poieluszko. However, the terms of his accomplices have been reduced, and they are still serving them," the spokesman said.

Does Lech Walesa Really Aim at Agreement? [subhead]

Asked how authorities evaluated the declaration made by Lech Walesa who stated that he strives towards national agreement, government spokesman said: "Lech Walesa, together with Zbigniew Bujak, tried to create a new illegal structure and has manifested his unity with political extremists, including members of KOR. Lech Walesa says that he stretched his hand out towards the authorities, that he wants to cooperate in the cause of overcoming economic difficulties." Stressing that by presenting such declarations Walesa at the same time is supporting Zbigniew Bujak's programme, which includes strikes financed by those forces in the West which are ready to support anarchy in Poland, urban stated: "If Mr Walesa distanced himself from such aims and from people who voice those aims, if he pledged to observe the law instead of establishing illegal organizations, if he sincerely and publicly drew conclusions from former mistakes of the union which he had led, if he became unambiguous in his declaration of will of agreement, if he respected the constitutional principles of Poland's political system and did not hide up his sleeve slogans of the so called pluralism and other political aims hitting out at our political system, if he did not ally openly with Western forces hostile to Poland -- then, maybe, the principle of 'it is not important where one comes from, what matters is his present stand' could apply also to Lech Walesa, the main whom many once believed."

At the same time, answering another question, Urban said that not all circles in Poland received with satisfaction the decision to free noncriminal prisoners, seeing in it a threat to public order and security of the state. urban announced that at the forthcoming press conferences he would present more details concering this issue.

During today's conference, Urban defined as completely untrue dispatches of some western agencies which informed of an opposition activist arrested under the accusation of distribution of leaflets. Urban presented the true course of events whose central figure was an insane woman guilty of contempt of court and active assault on a police officer.

MESSNER, SZALAJDA MEET FRG INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

LD140837 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prospects for economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG were discussed during a meeting between Zbigniew Messner and West German industrialist, President of the FRG Chamber of Commerce and Industry Otto Wolf von Amerongen. The West German industrial delegation was also received today by Zibigniew Szaljda. The state and prospects for economic cooperation between the two states were discussed. Furthermore, the FRG delegation also had a meeting with Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski.

DAILY REPORTS POLISH-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION

AU100954 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 p 5

[PAP report: "Polish-Hungarian Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation"]

[Text] High-level talks have been a new stimulus for expanding and exhancing mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological contacts between Poland and Hungary. A schedule for implementing the decisions of the September meeting between the premiers of the two countries was the subject of the talks held in Poland from 4 to 6 October by a Hungarian delegation headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The Polish side was headed by Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol.

The schedule that was signed on 6 September establishes methods of implementing the comprehensive program of cooperation between Poland and Hungary between 1984 and 1990, also taking into account future tasks up to the year 2000. The schedule defines the role of ministries, cooperatives, and institutions in both countries in enhancing trade, joint production, specialization, and joint research. This joint activity will be encouraged by the development of direct contacts between Polish and Hungarian department stores and small-scale production enterprises.

The schedule refers to the latest agreements concerning joint industrial production and specialization between Polish and Hungarian enterprises. Following the example of "Polcolor" in Piaseczno, which is cooperating with the Hungarian "Videoton" and "Orion," further factories will establish cooperation. This applies in particular to the chemical, electrical, and machine industries. As a result of talks, an agreement concerning the joint manufacture of automobiles is due to be signed shortly. Polish drug producers, acting in cooperation with the relevant Hungarian plants, will develop the production of drugs for treating circulatory diseases and tumors. The organization of joint Polish-Hungarian enterprises in the abovementioned spheres is foreseen.

There are proposals to set up Polish-Hungarian research centers and design offices in order to solve problems present in both countries.

In agriculture and the food economy, both the schedule and the protocol from the talks between J. Koziol and J. Marjai call for greater cooperation in publicizing the most efficient technologies in agricultural production. Joint research will be undertaken on the application of biological science to agriculture and food processing.

A further development of various forms of tourist exchange will permit a rapprochment and better mutual acquaintance between both countries.

POLITBURO EVALUATES COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU141340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 7 October session the PZPR Politburo evaluated the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all areas, especially in the economy, science, technology, culture, social and youth organizations, tourism, and port. This evaluation was made in connection with a report on the implementation of the 1982 Politburo resolution on basic tasks in strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship, which was given a special fillip in the resolutions of the 10th PZPR and the 27th CPSU Congresses, in efforts to accelerate socioeconomic developmeent, in economic reforms, and in the progress of socialist democracy.

The Politburo agreed that considerable progress had been made in all areas of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The exchange of experience and the practice of internationalist cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries have acquired a new quality and extent in the process of socialist construction and the important changes in PZPR and CPSU activities and in the lives of the two peoples. The participation of the CPSU delegation led by Comrade M. Gorbachev in the 10th PZPR Congress was of particular importance for promoting this cooperation.

The Polish people have been greatly impressed by the USSR's militancy in the service of international security, reduced armaments, and lessened tension. This militancy helps mobilize our strength to defend the world's peaceful future.

In 1982-86 we have witnessed a dynamic development of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, which is still continuing and increasing. This process is an extremely important factor in restoring our economy to its normal rhythm and in boosting its development capacities to accomplish social tasks and regain the former position in foreign markets. Soviet support has helped us to withstand the leading Western countries' attempts to isolate us. This support is helping us to curb the negative results of economic discrimination and political blackmail.

The USSR's enormous economic potential and acceleration make it possible for us to enrich our country's development opportunities with the help of the cooperation program up to the year 2000. In particular this program will crucially expand cooperation, specialization, and many other forms of our bilateral efforts and those made within the improved CEMA system.

In the past few years our contacts have included direct cooperation between enterprises and scientific research units. This cooperation has already been established between 104 Polish and 97 Soviet enterprises and between 47 Polish and 45 Soviet scientific research units. The good results of this cooperation make it possible to greatly expand it.

The Polish and Soviet economies seek to strengthen ties between science and production and to promote the activities that ensure a better and more rapid practical utilization of leading scientific-technological theories. The joint efforts in this regard have already produced good results. The long-term cooperation program includes tasks such as research, development, practical implementation, and mutual deliveries. One such task is the production of computerized television sets, delivery trucks with supercharged engines, and many other items.

Establishing joint enterprises, coordination organizations, and scientific research teams is a higher form of economic cooperation and makes it possible to promote joint work and mutual assistance in transforming the functioning systems of our two economies. The new resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in this regard is part of the basic transformation of the Soviet economic mechanism and makes it radically easier to establish economic cooperation. Direct contacts between enterprises will be simplified and formal difficulties will be eliminated. We, too, should work out a similar system in order to stimulate and facilitate direct cooperation. More frequent meetings and trips in this connection must be based on specific and viable programs. We will also improve the system of propagating experience. [passage omitted]

Our relations with the USSR remain an area of our clashes with external and internal forces that are hostile to socialism and that regard anti-Sovietism as one of the most important lines of their activities.

The present Polish-Soviet initiatives will create an increasingly effective barrier to those plans. Our friendship continues to be strengthened by increasingly effective new creative features of the USSR's development and of Polish-Soviet relations and by the similar development strategies of the 10th PZPR and the 27th CPSU Congresses.

We must make persevering efforts to expand our people's knowledge about the extent and nature of the changes that help speed up socialist construction in the USSR, to continue the tested forms of cooperation, to search for new direct contacts in the economy, culture, sciences, education, tourism, and the mass media, and to strengthen civic and patriotic activities on the principle that Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation is in the best interest of our two peoples. PZPR, ZSL, and SD aktivs, the youth movement, trade unions, PRON branches, and social associations should make energetic efforts in this direction. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, which still has not exhausted all its potential of activities, should play an especially inspiring role in this regard.

The ideological and educational influence on the intellectual and emotional development of Polish-Soviet friendship among people, especially young people, must be to the point, must be rich in arguments, and must appeal to imagination. This is our basic task. The mass media should make comprehensive and more penetrating efforts in presenting the changes in the USSR. With the help of specific issues and living people they should present the development trends, the openness of party and social discussions, and novel small- and large-scale solutions in the USSR, thus enabling us to exploit many interesting Soviet practical achievements. This interpretation of joint documents and associated undertakings should be widely propagated among our people. [passage omitted]

All the tasks making for a new and higher quality of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation at the grassroots and at the top should be effectively inspired, coordinated, and controlled by the Central Committee and the appropriate government bodies. [passage omitted]

MALINOWSKI, DELEGATION END 4-DAY VISIT TO FINLAND

LD100546 Warsaw PAP in English 2206 GMT 10 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Helsinki, Oct. 9: Delegation of the Polish Parliament, headed by Speaker of the Parliament Roman Malinowski, ended its four-day visit to Finland today.

Roman Malinowski was received by President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. He also held talks with chairman of the Centre Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen. During a meeting with representatives of the Finnish Parliament and with its chairman Erkki Pystynen it was agreed to intensify cooperation by, among others, more frequent exchange of delegations and joint meetings of representatives of committees which would review chosen fields of Polish-Finnish relations.

The delegation toured Finland's central region with its capital, Jyvaeskylae, a centre of Polish culture on the Finnish soil with an active branch of the Finland-Poland association.

At the end of the visit, Roman Malinowski told PAP that this was the first visit at this level after a many-year break. This means the return to traditional cooperation of both assemblies through exchange of delegations, contacts in the framework of the International Interparliamentary Union, meetings of groups and commissions.

The visits will expand and enrich the Polish-Finnish dialogue to the advantage of both our nations. This dialogue also has a broader dimension, it serves the strengthening of ground for security and peace, Malinowski said.

I had the occasion to brief our hosts on the initiative presented by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to organize a meeting of CSCE signatories in Warsaw on the 50th anniversary of German invasion of Poland. The initiative met with deep interest.

Poland and Finland actively cooperate in the CSCE process and we expect to deepen those activities and make them more effective.

SAMOJLIK REPORTS ON WASHINGTON IMF SESSION

AU100928 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report from Washington: "Intensive Working Contacts"]

[Text] Bazyli Samojlik, PPR minister of finance, has said that almost every country belonging to the IMF and World Bank cordially welcomed Poland back into this community after our 36-year absence from these two international financial organizations.

In a talk with PAP and TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents Jerzy Gorski and Zygmunt Broniarek on the subject of the Polish delegation's participation in the 41st session of the IMF and World Bank, the minister said that the delegation presented Poland's stance on issues connected with the role of the IMF and World Bank in the most important affairs, as well as our stance toward solving our country's problems of debt.

Poland's stance on the principles and conditions behind international economic cooperation and the solving of debt problems are identical to the one held by the huge majority of the delegations at the 41st session, the minister added.

During this session, both the IMF executive director and the World Bank president, as well as representatives of most countries, pointed out the connection between the economic and social burdens caused by debt and socioeconomic development, as well as the need to consider real development conditions during the settlement of debts.

A feeling of responsibility by debtors and creditors is an important feature of cooperation during the solving of debt problems. The creditor countries underlined during this session the need for an economic revival of debtor countries. In turn, the debtor countries pointed out the need for possibilities of receiving credits for economic development, as well as the need to discharge repayment commitments. Cooperation between debtor and creditor countries was one of the main topics of the 41st IMF and World Bank session, B. Samojlik said.

The minister said that Poland's participation in this session is inaugurating a period of intensive working contacts between both institutions and the Polish Government.

We have been promised that Poland's needs will be taken into account to some degree in the credit policy of the IMF and World Bank, he said.

Our programs, which are chiefly aimed at accelerated economic development and the production of goods for export, are viewed positively by experts in the IMF and World Bank. One may notice a broad consensus between these experts' way of thinking on the subject of PPR economic policy on the one hand and the Polish authorities' stance on these matters on the other, Minister Szamojlik said.

He also said that our membership of the IMF and World Bank will make it easier for Poland to expand economic cooperation with various countries, both developed and developing ones. At the same time, the presence of the Polish delegation at the 41st session was an opportunity for meetings with representatives from many countries, including with the finance ministers of Argentina, China, the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy. We also held talks with the leadership of the IMF and World Bank, B. Samojlik said. IMF Executive Director Jacques de la Rosiere stressed many times during a talk with our delegation that Poland is an equal member of both organizations and enjoys the same rights as all other member countries, with no discrimination whatsoever. The subject of the talks was multilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, and credit spheres.

The representatives of many countries, among them PRC Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, displayed great interest in the Polish economic reform. The PRC delegation stressed the importance attached by China to economic cooperation with the socialist countries, including the USSR.

FATHER POPIELUSZKO KILLERS SENTENCES REDUCED

AU141454 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Three Polish security officials jailed for the 1984 murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko have had their jail sentences reduced, Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban announced here Tuesday.

Former Colonel Adam Pietruszka, 48, convicted of commissioning and organising the murder of the priest, had his sentence reduced from 25 years to 15.

Lieutenants Leszek Pekala, 33, and Waldemar Chmielewski, 30, convicted of the murder itself, had their sentence reduced from 15 and 14 years respectively, although Mr. Urban would not say by how much.

Former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, 34, the convicted leader of the hit squad, had not been given remission, Mr. Urban said.

Father Popieluszko was kidnapped in Torun, some 200 km (120 miles) north west of Warsaw, on October 19, 1984 and found dead on October 30.

Mr. Urban also announced that two men jailed for their part in the murder of a policemen in 1982 had been freed.

Father Sylwester Zych, 36, a priest in the suburbs of Warsaw, and Stanislaw Matejczuk, 28, a student at the Catholic University of Lublin, 150 km (85 miles) southeast of Warsaw, were released last week, Mr. Urban said.

He said the government had also reduced the sentences of two of the ringleaders in the policeman's murder -- Robert Chechlacz (from 25 years to 15) and Tomasz Lupanow, 22, (from 13 years to eight).

Mr. Urban said the clemency was part of a recent amnesty accorded to most of Poland's political prisoners -- officially numbering 225-- as part of a national "spirit of understanding".

TWO SOLIDARITY LEADERS TO COME OUT OF HIDING

AU141205 Paris AFP in English 2352 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 13 (AFP) -- The last two underground leaders of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity have decided to come out of hiding, a Solidarity source revealed Monday in Gdansk.

A statement sent to the Western media here said the decision was taken Sunday during a secret meeting of Solidarity's ruling Provisional Coordination Committee (TTK), attended by the union's leader, Nobel peace prize laureate Lech Walesa, and the two underground members, Marek Muszynski and Jan Andrzej Gorny.

Mr Muszynski, a teacher at a polytechnic in Wroclaw, went underground in April 1983, while Mr Gorny, a metallurgist in Katowice, went into hiding in January this year.

The TTK was formed after the Polish Government cracked down on Solidarity in December 1981. It consists of Mr Muszynski, Mr Gorny and representatives of seven Polish regions who remain unnamed.

The TTK statement, signed by Mr Walesa and the committee, asked regional union leaders not to disclose Solidarity's structures, particularly in factories and other work places, in order not to put militants at risk.

In a clear reference to the government's recent ban on the "provisional Solidarity council", set up by Mr Walesa in a bid to start a dialogue with the authorities, the statement said that "recent events are not propitious for changing trade union activities" which were now conducted "in the shade".

DAILY REJECTS SOLIDARITY'S NOTION OF PLURALISM

AU141406 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Oct 86 p 4

[Jerzy Bielecki article: "The Enchanted Slogan of 'Pluralism'"]

[Excerpts] "The Polish community is pluralistic." "We are for trade union, economic, and political pluralism." "Pluralism is our goal."

These and other slogans, which we know from a recent past, are still being bandied about. Members of the leadership of the former Solidarity used to carry aloft the "banners" of pluralism, which was a leading subject of the so-called trade union press and which the proponents of the views hostile to socialism never failed to stress.

They still continue to propagate these slogans. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL cites a leading adviser of the former Solidarity that true pluralism should be legalized. "Trade union, economic, and political pluralism is our ultimate goal," an illegal publication wrote last August. [passage omitted]

It is a fact that Solidarity's boring thesis that pluralism is necessary was borrowed from a different sociopolitical formation. As one of the principles in line with which the bourgeois system functions, political pluralism presupposes the existence of many groups which profess various programs and orientations and represent interests of various factions fighting to take over or to maintain power. This struggle continues in line with rules that do not allow undermining the foundations of the system.

This is the classic and encyclopedic definition of political pluralism. We should keep in mind this definition in order not to simulate pluralism and in order to state clearly what is at stake.

JARUZELSKI VISITS ACADEMY TO MARK ARMY DAY

LD100647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] To mark the approaching Polish Army Day, Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a visit to the Jaroslaw Dabrowski Technical Academy in Warsaw. The head of the Armed Forces of the Polish Peoples Republic acquainted himself with the latest achievements of the scientific teaching establishment. To mark the same occasion, a group of meritorious soldiers were decorated with state orders at a ceremony at the Ministry of National Defense.

What is at stake is that under our conditions the existence of parochial interests of various groups is not and should not be regarded as a reason for conflicts that lead directly to the struggle to change the system. The interests of the workers class and the working people are the same, but it is impossible to realize them without the intelligentsia's active participation.

The only point is to unite efforts and to choose the best ways of doing things with the help of confronting views and of listening to every constructive voice. The opportunities for this have been created by the platform of national agreement within the limits of our political system.

As for various forms of pluralism, we have already tried them out. It was the slogan of pluralism that party members and all other people who stuck to their own views were excluded from Solidarity. The notorious Radom meeting, which promised to "rip off our cheeks" and to "fight to the last," wanted to create "pluralism" for us. This was the intention of the last session of the National Commission in Gdansk, which wanted to hold its own general elections under the patronage of Solidarity and started assigning future ministerial jobs to various individuals.

Our response to this kind of "pluralism" is to be receptive to whatever can be of service to Poland. This is much more than pluralism. This is a patriotic and national interest in all Poles.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES PARTY, GOVERNMENT PRESS

AU1016O4 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No. 40, 5 Oct 86 p 8

[Kisiel article: "In Our Strange Little World"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that Poland is crumbling, and he who refuses to believe his own eyes that this is true should read dailies. Not any "opposition" press, but normal dailies, with TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY at their head. These two dailies publish the blackest appraisals and diagnoses, namely, that production does not increase; that exports keep on decreasing; that the price and wage chaos acts against establishing "proexport" incentives; that the arbitrary, schematic, and uncontrolled activity of the fiscal authorities has destroyed many production and service initiatives; that foreign capital is reluctant to invest in Poland, despite incentives to join "mixed" companies; that inflation continues to increase and will increase in the same way as our foreign debts do; that our housing construction has been knocked out; that our farming suffers from a lack of investments; that nevertheless the farm foundation project was torpedoed; and so on and so forth. However, what is interesting in this connection is that the Polish press in question describes only effects and avoids like a plague the need to present causes and proto-causes of these effects. Is curing the results of diseases instead of the sources of diseases a right and effective therapy? [passage omitted]

The press in question knows only one perfect remedy for all those ills: to do things in such a way as to ensure that everything is all right. The Institute for the Study of Foreign Trade Business Cycles and Trends and the Institute of the National Economy issued a report which excels in dispensing brilliant advice. Describing (correctly this time) the state and history of Polish debts in the blackest terms, the report states that everything can be all right nevertheless, provided we accelerate production; change its structure; carry out new investments in order to increase exports, ensure the balance of the market, boost efforts, efficiency, and quality; end rationing; improve the servicing of foreign debts; devise correct export incentives; and so on and so forth. The only thing the authors of this report did not do was to tell us how to achieve all this and who should achieve it. [passage omitted]

The inherent strangeness of our small Polish world continues unabated, and I keep on observing this phenomenon with fascination. The maniacal punctiliousness of our legislation continues to increase and to inundate us without a break with regulations, which are getting on top of us. The casualness and arbitrariness of decisions in this connection leads the grass roots to desregard what is official. At the same time, nothing is done to implement the most important central issues (perhaps this is good?!) such as, at least, updating export incentives, legislating to everyone's advantage on the mostly illegal emigration to earn money abroad (for a long time Yugoslavia relied for subsistence on such legalized emigration), giving convertible currency allowances and payments to our workers, putting an end to senseless fiscal capers, and coordinating international activities. For example, Mr Daniel Lulinski still continues to conduct his own foreign policy in TRYBUNA LUDU, slandering Chancellor Kohl (passage delected to line with the law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981). Could it be that no one in Poland is able to remember anything and to learn lessons from the past? Could it be that in this country no one is taken to book for anything? Wonders, miracles, witchcraft, a veritable little fairy world! [passage omitted]

DOCTOR DISCUSSES CONCERN OVER DRUG ABUSE

LD141728 Warsaw Dometic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Interview with Dr Ewa Andrzejewska, chairwoman of the Society for the Prevention of Drug Addiction, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] In Warsaw the second national congress of the Society for Preventing Drug Addiction is in progress.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Last year, 109 persons died from drugs overdoses. (?it is thought) that this year there will be significantly more deaths, as in Warsaw alone in the first quarter, from what we know -- and we do not know everything -- there were around 30 such deaths. I asked the chairwoman of the Society for Preventing Drug Addiction, Dr Ewa Andrzejewska, for an interview. How many drug addicts do we have in the country?

[Andrzejewska] The figures which we have available in Poland are all incomplete. We have militia figures relating only to young people which have been detained or noted by the militia. We have figures from the health service: These figures relate solely to those persons who have volunteered for treatment and we never know what [word indistinct] percent volunteer for treatment. One thing that is obvious is that all these partial statistics are constantly growing. The threat relates to thousands of people, but every 10th case comes into the open. That is roughly how it is evaluated. We have partial epidemiological studies, carried out in particular schools, particular cities, relating to young people who have had contact with narcotics and around 12 percent of the population has already had contact with narcotics. It is hard to evaluate how quickly it (?causes addiction). At the moment we have a calamity with the smoking of so-called grass, that is marijuana, at the numerous youth concerts.

[Reporter] When did the wave of drug addicton arrive in this country?

[Andrzejewska] At the turn of the years 1969 and 1970, and quite suddenly. This involved young poeple with hippy tendencies, and this now has no link with any special counterculture group. It has very suddenly spread, above all in view of the access to a raw material. In the middle of the seventies people realized that the so-called recipe can be made from poppy straw.

[Reporter] But legal provisions were issued last year that limited the growing of poppies. Has this helped at all?

[Andrzejewska] The law has limited the cultivation of poppies in a visible way. It has created positive results and ones that are transitionally negative, which was expected -- a criminalization, an increase in prices which forces this youth to gain money in mostly illegal ways.

[Reporter] Calls are also heard for the introduction of compulsory treatment for juvenile drug addicts.

[Andrzejewska] There is a possibility for the compulsory treatment of juveniles, the law is introducing this. As the families in which children start to take narcotics are very unique, parents do not have much influence on their children. The law gives the possibility for compulsory treatment of juveniles to the family courts.

[Reporter] What aims and tasks are you going to set yourselves?

[Andrzejewska] We want to move on to more specific prophylactic actions, to put in the maximum amount of work for children from around the fifth or sixth grade. Then one can still do a lot with them, for them to mature more quickly, and go to where the home provides a poor environment, where children have died in schools. [end recording]

PZPR'S BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS PEACE SESSION

LD022252 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 2: The presidium of the National Peace Committee (OKP) today held a session attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and devoted to preparations for the World Congress for the International Year of Peace to be held in Copenhagen and to the effects of the work carried out by working groups formed after the nationwide conference of the peace movement.

The debates especially focused on the problems studied by the group "Polish Research on Peace". A proposal was made to create a National Council for Peace Research and a centre collecting documents of the Polish peace movement.

The OKP Presidium passed a resolution on OKP's assuming patronage over "The Peace Centre," a rehabilitation centre constructed by the Polish Union of the Blind in Lansk, Eastern Poland.

SHEVARDNADZE INFORMS CEAUSESCU ABOUT REYKJAVIK

AU141113 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today received Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The guest extended comradely greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Authorized by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs reported on the progress of the recent meeting in Reykjavik between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the President of the United States. Nicolae Ceausesu expressed thanks for this report.

The meeting was attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs. Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, was also present.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU091726 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 9/10/1986 -- On Thursday October 9 the RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received E.M. Tyazhelnikov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

On the occasion, the Soviet ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev.

GNA CHAIRMAN, FOREIGN MINISTER GREET GDR

AU091236 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly and the minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania sent congratulatory cables to the chairman of the People's Chamber and the minister of foreign affairs of the GDR. Likewise, greetings cables were sent by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and other central institutions and mass organizations in our country to similar institutions and organizations in the GDR.

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM IL-SONG ON KWP ANNIVERSARY

AU131954 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 86 p 5

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK leader Kim Il-song on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party (KWP)]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

On the 41st anniversary of the KWP founding, I extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you, the Communists, and the friendly Korean people, on behalf of the Romanian Communists and people and myself personally.

An event of decisive importance for the country's destiny, the creation of the revolutionary party of the workers class has raised the Korean people's struggle for national and social liberation and for freedom and independence to a higher level. Under the leadership of the KWP headed by you, the broad masses have carried out the democratic anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution, thus proceeding to the construction of the new social system and the defense of the national independence and sovereignty.

Our country follows with lively interest and great empathy the Korean people's creative efforts to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress aimed at developing the economy, science, and culture and building a free, united, prosperous Korea.

Reiterating the conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop and strengthen, in the spirit of understandings reached during our meetings, I wish you and the Korean communists and people new and great achievements in the entire activity of socialist construction and in the struglle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

AU062030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/10/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on Monday Jan Koninckx, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Belgium to Romania. Delivering the credentials, Jan Koninckx, ambassador of Belgium, conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes of good health and happiness from his Majesty King Baudouin of the Belgians and feelings of friendship for the Romanian people. In the ambassador's address, stress is laid on the fine relations between Romania and Belgium, the wish to further expand them both bilaterally and worldwide. Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed King Baudouin wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and prosperity for the friendly Belgian people.

In President Nicolae Ceausescu's address of reply, it is shown that the relations between Romania and Belgium, based on a traditional friendship and common aspirations for peace and progress, took an upward course and real conditons were in place for their future expansion and amplification, mostly for the growth of economic, technico-scientific and cultural exchanges and other exchanges in domains of mutual interest. Emphasis is also placed on the possibilities to develop the Romanian-Belgian collaboration internationally for the promotion of disarmament, security and peace in the European continent and throughout the world, for a constructive settlement of major issues confronting mankind. After the credentials presentation, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with Belgian Ambassador Jan Koninckx. The credentials presentation ceremony and the talk were attended by Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY RODIONOV

LD141701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received Nikolay Rodionov, who as a special envoy of the Soviet leadership informed him about the course and results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central committee general secretary, and U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavik.

Djuranovic expressed thanks for a message that refers to particularly important questions of international relations that are of special interest for peace and international security. He pointed out the significance that Yugoslavia attaches to the questions of disarmament, particularly nuclear, the interest and expectations of our country that via negotiations and despite the complexity and difficulties that appear on the way, concrete measures in the direction of decreasing arms race and disarmament be adopted.

Djuranovic recalled that the nonaligned countries at the recently held summit Harare adopted a resolution in which they invited the two superpowers to start negotiations and take concrete steps, primarily in the area of disarmament, also taking into account the interests of other countries. The talks were also attended by Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador to Belgrade.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES PLO HEAD, REITERATES SUPPORT

LD141731 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1503 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue to support and assist the just struggle of the Palestinian people in implementing its justified historical aspirations under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This statement was made by Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, during a meeting here today with Imr Hammad, head of the PLO's political representation in Yugoslavia.

As announced, Hammad informed Bucin of latest developments in the Middle East and the organization's position and activities in bringing about the historic goals of the Palestinian people. He thanked Yugoslavia for its continuous and consistent support to the Palestinian people's struggle.

Further cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the PLO was also discussed.

TALKS WITH FRG, AGREEMENTS ON LOAN REFINANCING

AU102023 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Negotiations between the FEC and the FRG Government concerning refinancing the principal of the loan which is to be repaid in the next 2 years were held in Belgrade from 6-10 October. Two interstate agreements were signed which regulate conditions of refinancing the loan in the value of DM360 million.

UK TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD140613 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and British Trade Minister Alan Clark, who arrived in Yugoslavia today for an official visit, have started their official talks. The two delegations discussed a number of issues of overall bilateral cooperation, cooperation with international economic organization, and trends in world trade.

The Yugoslav side attaches particular importance to this visit and talks that are taking place prior to a direct meeting between Yugoslav and British businessmen in Belgrade organized within the framework of a joint economic council that directs and monitors bilateral economic cooperation. The visit is also taking place on the eve of the final negotiations between Yugoslavia and the EEC relating to Yugoslavia's future status in the new trade agreement with the EC whose current chairman is Great Britain.

Great Britain is not only an important economic partner for Yugoslavia, it is also, as Nenad Krekic stressed, an important factor in the world economy. That is why views were also exchanged about the problems of developing countries' debts, the new round of trade talks within the GATT, and the issue of possible Yugoslav cooperation in the Eureka program, which concerns the technological development of 18 European countries.

It was stated during the talks that in recent years bilateral trade has been following an ascending line so that, compared with 1984, in 1985 Yugoslav exports increased by 21 percent, amounting to $179 million. Over the same period, imports rose by 12.3 percent and stood at $232 million. The first 8 months of this year, our exports were worth $107 million and imports $154 million. Although the level achieved in trade and in other forms of economic cooperation does not correspond with the level of technological development in the economies of the two countries, it nevertheless reflects some positive qualitative changes in the structure and volume of trade and in the development of other forms of industrial cooperation.

It was noted that certain forms of industrial cooperation were being established, such as long-term joint cooperation, joint investment, joint investment contracts, and cooperation on the third markets. At the same time, these are the areas, it was said during the talks, that hold the most prospects because the government bodies of the two countries will give necessary support and create conditions for a more efficient solution to some of the problems in this sphere.

The Yugoslav side stressed with satisfaction Great Britain's contribution to its efforts to consolidate foreign debts, as well as its financial cooperation. It also emphasized its satisfaction with Great Britain's cooperation in tourism. Despite positive trends [word indistinct] the entire agricultural food production sector has been in the state of stagnation since Great Britain's entry into the EC in 1983. This is why the Yugoslav side requested that Great Britain and other EC member-countries support Yugoslav proposals for more liberal treatment of Yugoslav exports of industrially "sensitive" products, textiles and food products to the EC markets. Views were also exchanged about the coming round of GATT negotiations in Uruguay on liberalizing world trade.

Andrew Wood, British ambassador in Yugoslavia, also took part in the talks. The talks continue.

Received by Mikulic

LD150545 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade has received Alan Clark, trade minister of Great Britain, who is heading a British delegation at a meeting of the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council.

After they had discussed topical questions of Yugoslav-British economic cooperation, they assessed that bilateral trade cooperation, banking, industry and tourism was developing successfully, but that it could be increased and include other areas of the economy. At the same time, there is also a need for greater involvement of British companies in joint investment projects with Yugoslav partners.

Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, also took part in the talks.

Trade Council Meets

LD150542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- During a 2-day meeting of the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council, which started today in Belgrade's Intercontinental Hotel, about 40 British and some 100 Yugoslav businessmen will look into new, more successful ways of increasing and enriching bilateral economic cooperation.

Greeting the participants at the meeting, which is being held on the 25th anniversary of the founding of this council, British Foreign Trade Minister Alan Clark, among other things, assessed that joint investments were among the most promising forms of consolidating and deepening economic ties between the two economies. He stressed the wish of the British delegation, also the biggest one since the founding of the trade council, to promote and develop cooperation with Yugoslav businessmen. He added that this also depended on the agreement that our country had with the EEC, since Britain was a member of "The Twelve." Alan Clark, who in this mandate is the chairperson of the EC Council, said that in the forthcoming negotiations between Yugoslavia and this economic group our demands would not be forgotten.

Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, stressed that all aspects of industrial cooperation, in particular joint investments, could contribute not only to the transfer of modern technology into Yugoslavia, but also to balancing trade between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. In this connection, there is no reason for economic cooperation with Britain to lag behind our cooperation with other EC members. Yugoslav opportunities to buy British equipment and technology, which are highly appraised, will, according to Rikanovic, depend on the degree of maintaining a long-term trade balance with every other country. He stressed the importance of the banking and financial ties with Britain, recalling the financial asistance that this country is giving to our stabilization program.

After the trade council meeting ends, Yugoslav and British businessmen will have another 2 days for individual ontacts that are expected to yield concrete agreements and contracts.

As Anton Krasovec, vice president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, said today, Yugoslavia is interested in delivering to the British market more fruit, vegetables and vegetable products, confectionery, herbal plants, medicines, cars, and products of the electronic and chemical industries. Krasovec sees the biggest opportunities for long-term cooperation in agriculture, chemical, metal manufacturing, textile industry, electronics and tourism.

The increase in Yugoslav exports to the British market recorded in the past 5 years, in particular last year (even by [figure indistinct]), stopped this year. This is partly a consequence of isolation and protection of this market, as a member of the European community, but also a result of some domestic difficulties.

In 8 months Yugoslav exports to Britain reached [figures indistinct] million dollars which is 7.2 percent less than last year. Imports of [figure indistinct] million dollars were at the same time increased by 4.8 percent.

Last year goods were exchanged to the value of [figure indistinct] million dollars, whereby Yugoslavia exported goods to the value of [figure indistinct] million, with the trade deficit of $53 million.

On the British market we are mostly buying equipment, machines and spare parts, chemical products and precision tools, while on their market we place mostly furniture, textile, clothes, electrical goods and machines.

HASANI ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOSVO

AU1O1444 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Oct 86 p 7

[M. Antic report on the joint session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium held in Pristina on 3 October]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that the Presidium and Presidency had decided to introduce measures and conclusions for sorting out the political and security situation in Kosovo after it was learned and assessed that many tasks and obligations from the political platform on Kosovo are not being fulfilled, which is why the situation was complex and needed additional actions.

"It is now obvious," Hasani said, "that the province's relevant organs have started a wide activity on the realization of these important tasks and that much better coordination with the republican and federal organs has been established.

"Some concrete actions, particularly in the SR of Serbia, which are the most direct form of help for overcoming numerous difficulties in Kosovo are also encouraging. The greatest help lies in the fact that a decisive battle against the petty bourgois right and Serb nationalism has been initiated.

"When we assess how the measures and conclusions of the Presidium and the Presidency are being implemented," Hasani pointed out, "we must be more objective and say that there are still some weaknesses in that sphere. In some parts of the country irresponsible behavior, indecisiveness, and opportunism are still present.

"The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues to be a big problem while the programs for the return of those who emigrated are being insufficiently implemented. This is all the result of the fact that people still do not have trust and that their insecurity is being equally affected by Albanian separatists and Serb nationalists.

"We must persist on the course that all these tasks from the measures and conclusions of the Preaidium and the Presidency are fulfilled in time."

At the end Sinan Hasani warned the present delegates that everybody in his own environment must most energetically oppose all forms of demonstrations of nationalism because this nationalistic poison can only divide us further. He also added that the appearance of the memorandum on a pamphlet distributed on the part of some people who work in the Serbian Academy of Science justly infuriated the communists, working people, and citizens of the SR of Serbia. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO COUNCIL DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD082045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- We support those changes that contribute to greater unity of the working class and further enrich the equality of the members of all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. However, we are not in favor of those solutions with which the basic orientations frm the 1974 constitution are being questioned.

This is the main message from a session of the Social Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on questioins of social order that was held today and at which "working bases for forming stands on the initiative for changes of certain regulations of the SFRY Constitution" were discussed. While expressing support for this material, members of the council also pointed out some of its shortcomings. One of the comments also referred to the proposal by the working group of the Federal Social Council, to define in precise terms the SFRY regulations which regulate the position and role of the federation, the SR of Serbia and autonomous provinces. According to members of this council, there is no need to change the present position of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

PRISTINA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES LCY CONCLUSIONS

LD260254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Pristina Municipal Assembly at today's session adopted the program of measures and activities of administrative and legislative organs, which aim to realize the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium regarding the current situation in Kosovo. The program contains precisely defined tasks which should intensify the work of the above-mentioned organs.

The introductory report was submitted by Sadri Godanci, secretary of the Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who briefed the delegates on the political and security situation in the province. Godanci also said that according to the statistics, 626 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Pristina and Kosovo [as received] in the past 8 months, that is, 216 more than in the same period last year. At the same time, 142 Serbs and Montenegrins returned to Pristina. Sadri Godanci laid special stress on the fact that legal measures were being taken against all forms of pressure.

LCY GROUP HEARS COMPLAINTS OF KOSOVO CITIZENS

LD140622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Summary] Pristina, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- The working group of the LCY Central Committee which is staying in Kosovo in order to examine the complaints of the Kosovo citizens today held a meeting in the assembly of the Pristina municipality and assessed that most of its conclusions put forward in April were being delayed or implemented in an inconsistent manner.

Most of the people submitting complaints said that their case had either not been completed or that they were not satisfied with the solutions. The Kosovo citizens' complaints, among other things, mostly refer to arrogant behavior of judicial organs, inhumane attitude of medical staff, political passivity and opportunism by municipal leaders, and unjust dismissals from jobs.

Considering each complaint separately, the working group established that delays in dealing with complaints by citizens who wrote to the highest organs of the federation and the SR of Serbia were unjustified. The main reson for delays seem to be bureaucratism and formalism. The working group concluded that complaints and petitions should be tackled as soon as possible and insisted that judicial and other competent organs should be more prompt.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT ASSESSES PAST WORK

LD260451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Constitutional Court of Kosovo has successfully carried out its duties regarding the securing of constitutionality and legality in the province in the past period.

This is quoted in a statement from the session of the constitutional court of Kosovo, at which the court examined the work carried out so far, especially with regard to the realization of party documents and the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

There was also a discussion about some subjective weaknesses and objective difficulties which have an effect on the efficiency and quality of the work of this court. The court warned of a small number of organs which appear before the Constitutional Court of Kosovo as the authorized proposers, even in those situations when these organs face specific problems in securing constitutionality and legality.

It is necessary, the statement stresses, to ensure a greater involvement of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, and of the other social factors whose duty is to protect constitutionality and legality in the province. The constitutional Court of Kososvo also adopted concrete tasks aimed at the further promotion of its work.

TETOVA RESIDENT CONDEMN NATIONALISM, IRREDENTISM

LD102208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Tetovo, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Albanians from several villages on the slopes of Sar mountain at today's people's meeting in the village of Selce most energetically condemned the constant hostile activity from neighboring Albania and the frequent phenomena of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the municipality of Tetova.

This people's meeting was organized on the occasion of the celebration of the Macedonian people's uprising day on 11 October. Participants in the meeting expressed their determination to confront any form of hostile activity by Albanian separatists.

In the village of Selce a memorial plaque was unveiled on this occasion to the fighters from this region who fell at the Srem front. A new asphalt road 5 km long connecting the village with the center of the municipality also was opened.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO EXAMINED

LD150557 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Serbian Assembly should put forth the initiative with the Kosovo Assembly to examine the responsibility and dismiss all those people in leading positions in educational institutions who, through their work and attitudes, contribute to undermining brotherhood and unity in Kosovo and to the indoctrination of young Albanians.

This is the attitude of delegates in the Committee for Education that they put forward today in a discussion in the Serbian Assembly on halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The delegates assess that more visible results in eliminating the consequences of indoctrination of young Albanians and counterrevolution could not be achieved without a clear differentiation in education. Some officials have for years occupied leading positions in educational institutions. At the same time, in recent years there seem to be no Serbs and Montenegrins in these positions. Milija Knezevic spoke in concrete terms and recalled that among Albanians who had for years occupied the most responsible positions in education in Kosovo, there were also Ismet Dehiri, Dzeladin Topziju, and Fazli Sulja. In negotiations among working groups jointly formed by representatives of the republic and province, there continue to be those who are not departing from the attitude that in the joint program of the Albanian language as a mother tongue there is room only for a few Yugoslav writers. Therefore, talks on the content of this and the program for art history have already been going on for 6 years without any visible results.

Because of delays in removing from education those cadres who have mostly contributed to mass indoctrination of young Albanians in Kosovo, delegates believe that it is inadmissible that education is not touched upon in any of the proposed conclusions accompanying a report on halting emigration from Kosovo.

REPORTING BY KOSOVO YOUTH PAPER REPROACHED

LD091472 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The ZERI I RINIS, (THE VOICE OF YOUTH) paper and organ of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation Provincial Conference, which is published in Albanian, in its articles has attempted to carry out its function as the only paper for young people in the province. However, there were very few critical articles in it on the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, a problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, economic difficulties, and the unemployment of the young.

These statements were heard at today's meeting between Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and the journalists of this youth weekly.

The editorial staff was reproached for its untimely reactions to the problems of everyday Kosovo life and for the lack of analytical texts on the causes and strongholds of Albanian nationalists. Apart from this, the editorial staff has not yet produced a work program on the implementation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee's conclusions on Kosovo.

It also was requested that the paper should ostracize every phenomenon of the abuse of national symbols. These phenomena, as was noted, are increasingly pronounced among young women in villages. The staff also was requested to reaffirm the true cultural values of the Albanian nationality.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES PROBLEMS FOR WORKERS ABROAD

LD260448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Social Council for Relations with Foreign Countries of Kosovo at today's session examined the problems facing our workers of Albanian nationality, temporarily working in Western Europe.

The council noted that, as was reported from the session, foreign hostile propaganda systematically tries to win over our citizens for carrying out hostile anti-Yugoslav propaganda. The council noted that despite these attempts by foreign propaganda, our workers are aware tht they belong to the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community of nations and nationalities of an equal status.

The council also stressed that all the subjects in the province who deal with these problems should involve themselves even more consistently in comprehensively and promptly informing our citizens, in keeping in direct contact with them, and in the training of the members of their clubs. The session raised the indispensible need for coordinating activities of all the provincial subjects so that they have a uniform attitude to the problems of our citizens abroad in the spheres of social organization and the increase and strengthening of their ties with homeland.

INTERNAL MINISTRY REPORTS ON ALBANIAN REFUGEES

LD081758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- A total of 803 Albanian refugees and their children are presently staying in Kosovo. Out of this number, 337 are refugees with a recognized status, 186 are children under 18, who have refugee status after their parents, and there are also 280 children who, as they are no longer minors, cannot enjoy such status on the basis of their parents being refugees, and who are therefore regarded foreigners, staying temporarily. Apart from this, in Kosovo there are also 416 children from mixed marriages with our citizens, who have therefore been granted Yugoslav citizenship. This information was today sent by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to the SFRY Assembly, in response to a delegate question by Dragomir Djuric, posed at the July session of the Federal Chamber. Apart from an answer to the question on the number of refugees from Albania living in Kosovo, Djuric also demanded an explanation as to how the refugees acquired property and how funds were obtained for buying it.

The data on refugees has been compiled on the basis of making lists in Kosovo, it is stated in the answer given by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, with a note that the Federal Secretariat does not have complete documentation on the exact number of Albanian refugees.

In recent years the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs has been very restrictive in recognizing refugee status. In the period between 1975 and 1985, 311 Albanian refugees entered Yugoslavia. Refugee status was granted to 35 people, while 37 were returned to Albania and via a representative of the high commissioner for refugees, 239 were moved to Western countries.

Funds for financial aid and health protection for these people are provided from the federation budget. Up to 1986 municipal organs for internal affairs cared for the material provision of Albanian refugees. After that the task was taken over by municipal organs of social protection. Last year financial aid was given to 237 persons.

During 1968 the process of integrating refugees started, with the aim of making them capable of independently earning and financially providng for themselves, it is stated in the answer. Integration was made possible through buying agricultural land, houses, tools for working on land. In the period between 1968 to 1971, 12 million dinars were used for these purposes, out of which a half was given by the federation and half by the UN High Committee for Refugees. In 1980 the federation subsequently provided another 20 million dinars. In this way 230 families and 2 single people were included in the integration process. In other words, almost all Albanain refugees.

In the answer given by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, it is said that efforts have been made to find employment for 150 refugees, constantly ensuring that employed refugees should not exercise a negative impact, in particular in education. Since 1981 up to now, 21 refugees have been penalized, out of which 12 were penalized for crime and 9 for disdemeanor. In the response to the delegate question it is said that the majority of refugees have a positive attitude towards our sociopolitical system.

PRISTINA LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS EMIGRATION

AU041642 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The session of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium has assessed the political-security situation. Also discussed was the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which increased by 50 percent during the first 8 months of this year compared with the same period last year. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Momcilo Trajkovi, executive secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, presented data about the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated. During 8 months, 727 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from the Pristina commune. Explaining the reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Dr Ragip Haljilji, president of the LC Communal Committee, said the following:

[Begin Haljilji recording] We must admit that not all basic LC organizations are having equal activity. An especially worrying phenomenon is the emigration of families and individuals from villages and towns because that often results in other, later emigrations of individuals and families. [passage omitted]

One asks oneself what factors, reasons incide this emigration, and why we have no results in preventing those phenomena despite such intensive sociopolitical and other activity. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, spoke more extensively about the consequence of emigration from Kosovo:

[Begin Vlasi recording] Members of all peoples and nationalities sincerely wish the situation to be stabilized, and the process of emigration to be stopped. Nobody who is clever enough... [Vlasi corrects himself] Everybody clever enough realizes that it is not in the interest of either Albanians or Serbs or our policy in general that this process of emigration continues like this. What will happen? Should we one day remain here as in a sort of ethnic oasis? What will happen? The Albanians' fate is also becoming uncertain, because we know all those kinds of, well, kinds of interests, tendencies, and ideas whose roads are crossing over this territory. [end recording]

KOSOVO'S SELJANI ON NEED TO CURB EMIGRATION

LD080902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Summary] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- A ceremony was held in Pristina today to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the law faculty at Pristina University. The ceremony was attended by numerous sociopolitical personalities from the province. Speaking at the ceremony, Bajram Seljani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, praised the faculty's contribution to the development of higher education in the province and its successful results in producing highly-qualified cadres. He then went on to say:

"These successful results, however, do not please our enemies and anti-self-management forces which, by taking advantage of our difficulties, strive to devalue all the at has been created and developed. Activities of this kind have occured before but today nationalism is being used as a joint platform by Albanian irredentists, the bourgeois right, remnants of the bourgeois system and, unfortunately, by a number of academicians whose activity has been totally counterrevolutionary, Seljani said.

"We must display more determination in overcoming the situation where there are differing criteria for assessing nationalism. We must also be more resolute in the struggle against attempts to regionalize the press, against those individuals and groups who endeavor to introduce their nationalist quarrels and wrangles into intranational polemics, and those who choose to ignore nationalist behavior in their own environment. Our determination, Seljani stressed, will help in eliminating the causes of Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo and in encouraging those who left under duress but would like to return and live in Kosovo. Educational, scientific, and cultural institutions have a particular role to play in this. It is teachers' moral and political obligation to mould the young people's principles and to educate them in the spirit of our socialist revolution, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness of our nations and nationalities."

The ceremony was concluded by a speech by the dean of the faculty of law, Milovan Markovic, who spoke about the history of the faculty.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO EMIGRATION -- Pristina, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- The latest 8-month statistics on emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina give cause for concern. In this period -- from the beginning of the year until August -- 626 Serbs and Montenegrins left Pristina, 50 percent more than in the same period last year. The situation was particularly bad in August, when 108 people emigrated, which goes to show that the vacation season and time just before the new school year are the worst periods. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 3 Oct 86 LD]